

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6261

CW STUART & CO.
NURSERYMEN
GROWERS & IMPORTERS



Newark
New York State

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Quality and Service is the foundation of our business. The measure of success we have attained in our many years endeavor in the nursery field is due entirely to our strict adherence at all times to our ideals of NURSERY STOCK of the HIGHEST QUALITY and a REAL SERVICE to our customers.

A Word About New York State Nursery Stock

We quote from the Standard Cyclopedias of Horticulture as follows: "New York ranks first * * * * in the production of nursery stock * * * *. Horticultural industries in New York take high rank chiefly because climate and soil are so diverse and so favorable as to make possible one of the most highly specialized areas * * * *. For nearly a century western New York has been the center of the nursery trade in the United States." Newark is in the heart of this famous Western New York region.

Service We maintain a competent service department for the benefit of our customers. Our interest does not cease when we have sold the nursery stock but we desire to give you the benefit of a service that almost every planter of nursery stock requires. We want our customers to be successful with their plantings and we extend an invitation to them and want them to consult our field representative or the company direct on any planting, pruning, spraying or other problems which they may have. We will gladly be of assistance and there is no charge for this service.

Landscape We also maintain a Landscape Department that will gladly submit plans, planting lists and suggestions for small and large homes, private estates, schools, churches and parks. This service is in charge of skilled landscape architects who are familiar with all of the various planning and planting problems, making their suggestions especially valuable.

Packing Facilities Our packing cellars are modern and complete. All packing is done under cover. Newark is located on five different railroads and our shipping facilities are excellent. We make no charge for boxing and packing.

Inspection Our nurseries are inspected by an inspector for the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York. We attach to each shipment of our stock an inspection certificate showing our stock is free from disease.

Free Replacement Our free replacement guarantee and terms of payment are outlined in our regular order blank, copy of which our representative will gladly leave with you.

Complete Assortment We offer a complete assortment of varieties and constantly offer many of the new and rare varieties to our host of good friends and customers.

References As to our honesty and ability, we refer you to the First National Bank, Newark, New York; Arcadia National Bank and Trust Company, Newark, New York; Chamber of Commerce, Newark, New York; Master of Newark Grange, Newark, New York; Dun or Bradstreet Commercial Agencies.

Visitors Welcome We invite a personal inspection of our nurseries, packing plant and offices. Our time is at your disposal. We would count it a great privilege if our many customers would pay us a visit at Newark to let us really show them the quality of the stock we are growing and the service we are able to render, which we believe every planter requires. We extend again to one and all a hearty and welcome invitation to visit us.



American Elm.

Weigela Rosea.

Hydrangea P. G.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.
Kerria Japonica.

How to Plan Pleasing Plantings-Told Briefly

Pleasing Foundation Plantings

A house, however beautiful in itself, with a completely exposed foundation might be compared to the appearance of a man without a collar or tie. In planting shrubbery around the house allow for occasional glimpses of the foundation, using a variety of shrubs of different heights. Select and place these shrubs so that when they have reached maturity they will not obscure the views from the windows. The taller ones can be planted at the corners of the house, at either side of the door steps, the lower growing sorts under the windows, around the porches and in front of the taller shrubs. Group three or four of a sort in one place, for this gives the planting a more natural appearance.

Choosing Spots for Trees

Most people have difficulty in placing shade trees. Avoid

planting trees directly in front of the house, for they will obstruct the view both of the house from the street and of the street from the house. Try to frame the house between the trees. Plant a tree wherever you think it will serve a purpose. Do not scatter the trees, but group them as they would grow naturally, and endeavor to keep the heaviest groupings toward the edge of the grounds. Shade trees are the most important items of the planting and the most difficult to alter if incorrectly placed. If evergreens are used, they should seldom be planted singly, but in groups of three or more. At corners, either of the house or the walks, an evergreen group is especially effective. Pines, spruces and similar types serve admirably as screens and backgrounds on account of their rapid growth, symmetry and distinctive coloring. They also add great charm to Winter landscapes.



Perennials and Flowering Bulbs

There is a great variety of perennial flowering plants which are very useful to plant in front of shrubbery. Some of them grow quite tall and should be used behind the lower sorts. The best plan is to use them in the front of the shrubbery border, preferably in masses of several plants of one kind. In arranging a border of perennials it is well to keep in mind their blooming periods and the colors of the flowers which appear at the same time. Never cut up your lawn with geometrical beds of tulips, hyacinths, or other flowering plants such as are frequently seen in public parks—your grounds will not only look better without them, but such beds require a great deal of care. Such beds are unsightly after the blossoms have disappeared unless the bulbs are taken up and replaced with other plants to cover the otherwise bare spot which the bulbs occupied during their flowering season.

Homes of charm are homes well planted out-of-doors. Clematis and Wisteria on the trellises; Philadelphus, Weigela, Honeysuckle and Forsythia along the foundation with Barberry in groups in front and Hydrangea Arborescens at the porch corner.



Honeysuckle Vine.—
Hydrangea Arborescens.

Wisteria Vine.

Tartarian Honeysuckle.
Japanese Barberry.

Syringa Coronarius.
Coralberry.



Make Your Home Grounds a Beauty Spot



Imagine the joy, both Winter and Summer, that the folks who live here get from this modest planting. Note the graceful, curving walk to the doorstep, and the vines climbing the trellis arch on the porch.

Plan Before You Plant We would all like to beautify our homes and make them more attractive. Our efforts to plant around our grounds are sometimes disappointing to us because we plant without a plan. Regardless of the size of the grounds, certain simple rules should receive careful consideration before any work is attempted.

Small Lots Can Be as Effective as Large

An appearance of spaciousness is produced by a smooth, unbroken lawn. In the hands of a careful designer even the most modest place is very perceptibly enhanced by a continuous expanse of greensward. A little thought in the placing of the house on the lot will also help. On a narrow lot, the house should be placed as far as possible to one side, so as to afford as large an open space as possible for planting and lawn.

Avoid Straight Lines Generally speaking, straight lines, both in plantings and in drives or walks, should be avoided, but do not make meaningless

The foundation planting shown below is modest in design, but most effective in results; the owners of this home have made a most pleasing selection.

curves. The contour of the ground, a tree, a clump of shrubs, or all three will provide a legitimate excuse for a curve in a road or path. In the curves of walks or drives, a tree or clump of shrubs will give the effect of the walk having been built around it.

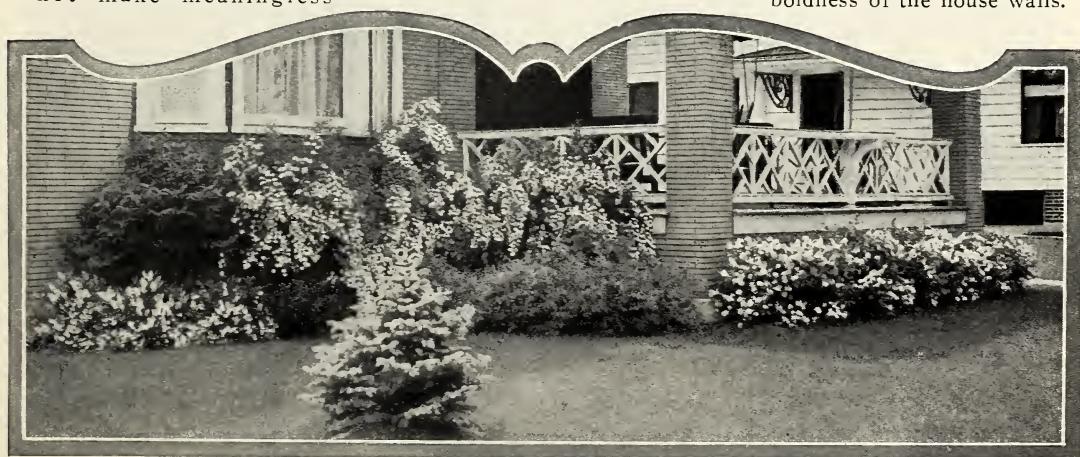
Shrub Borders to Frame the Grounds

Boundaries are defined either by the use of hedges or borders of shrubbery. The informal shrubbery border is rapidly gaining in favor at the expense of the more formal hedge for this purpose. A selection can be made from the great variety of shrubs available, which will provide blossoms of various colors

from early Spring until late Fall. In planting shrubs, group several of a kind together, using large sorts where an unpleasant view is to be screened and flanking them with smaller kinds. If you are fortunate enough to have an especially attractive distant view, such as a bit of open lawn, an engaging street vista, or perhaps a glimpse of a lake or river, this view should be preserved. Use trees or shrubs to enframe the view, enhancing its attractiveness, and rather have too few than too many in order to preserve the view and make the most of it. In laying out the border planting, avoid straight lines, making the outline where the border meets the lawn of graceful curves, with an occasional choice shrub projecting outward toward the lawn. Clumps of evergreens here and there in the shrubbery give variety and contrast, and in the Winter they add a desirable note of color.

The Use of Vines

The planting of climbing vines to partially cover brick or stone walls will, as the years go by, give an air of permanence and hominess, and relieves the boldness of the house walls.

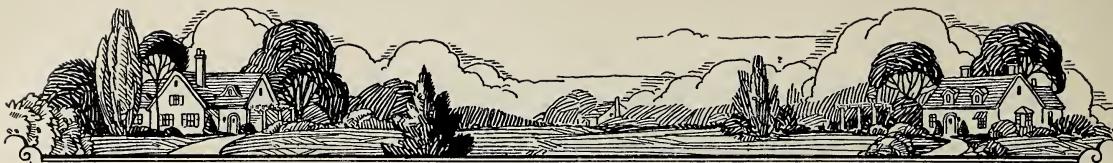


Weigela Rosea,
Deutzia Gracilis,

Colorado Spruce.

Spirea Van Houttei.
Spirea Anthony Waterer,

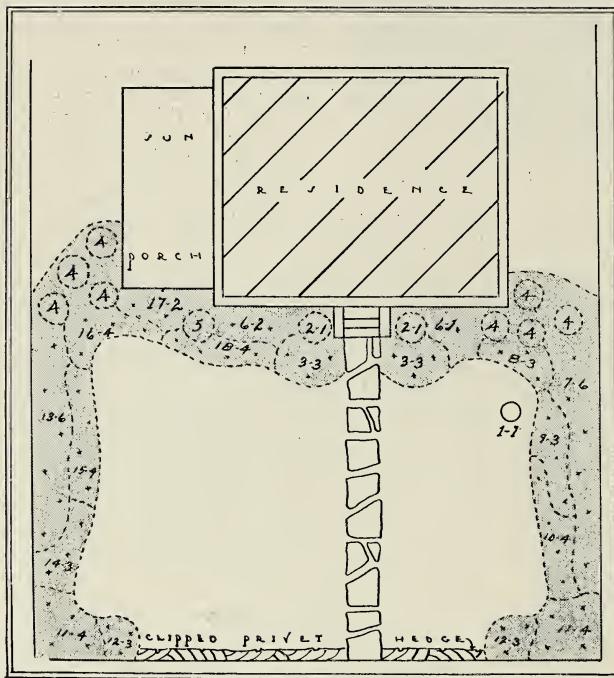
Deutzia Gracilis,



Suggestions for Planting the Small Place Effectively

On the following pages are shown a number of plans and the resulting effect of the planting. These are all simple and inexpensive plantings and such plans as these can readily be adapted with small change in arrangement to fit the average home. The great improvement in appearance of the home is apparent in a short time.

Such plantings can be made by anyone without experience if the few simple suggestions in these pictures are observed. The brief article on page one will be helpful if more extensive plantings are to be made.

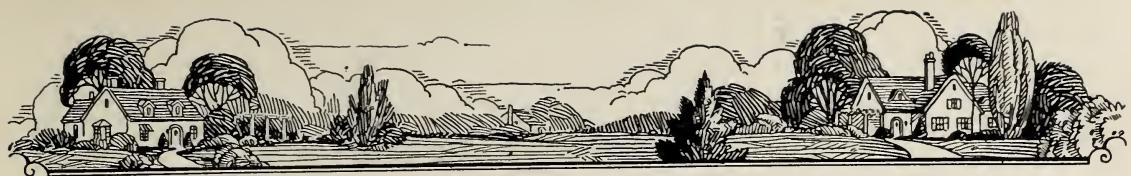


Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-1, five is the key number, and one designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	1	American Elm
2	2	Spirea Van Houtte
3	3	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	8	Fragrant Honeysuckle
5	1	White Kerria
6	3	Snowberry
7	6	Spirea Van Houtte
8	3	Spirea Callosa Alba
9	3	Regel's Privet
10	4	Coralberry
11	8	Weigela Rosea
12	6	Hydrangea A. G.
13	6	Morrow's Honeysuckle
14	3	Buddleia
15	4	Deutzia Gracilis
16	4	Spirea Arguta
17	2	Kerria Japonica
18	4	Spirea Callosa Alba





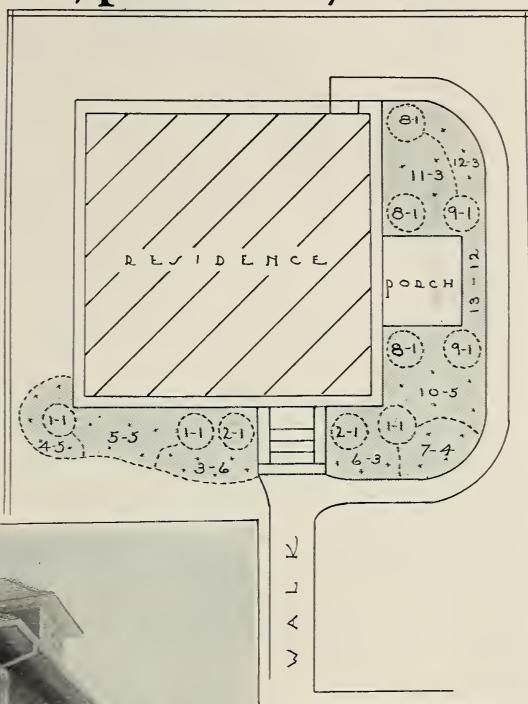
A Planting for the Typical City House

Thousands of city homes need a shrub planting around the foundation to relieve the bare expanse of wall and give them an inviting aspect.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 3-6, three is the key number, and six designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amount Variety

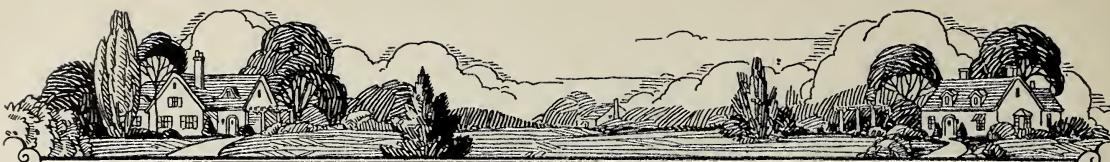
1	3	Weigela Rosea
2	2	Fragrant Honeysuckle
3	6	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	5	Spirea Arguta
5	5	Snowberry
6	3	Deutzia Gracilis
7	4	Regel's Privet
8	3	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
9	2	Syringa Lemoine
10	5	Coralberry
11	3	Morrow's Honeysuckle
12	3	Snowberry
13	12	German Iris



Here is a new home which somehow looks bleak and too tall to look well. Something wrong here—what is it?



Here is the same home after the owner finished having a nice foundation planting put around it. The difference in appearance is altogether due to the planting.



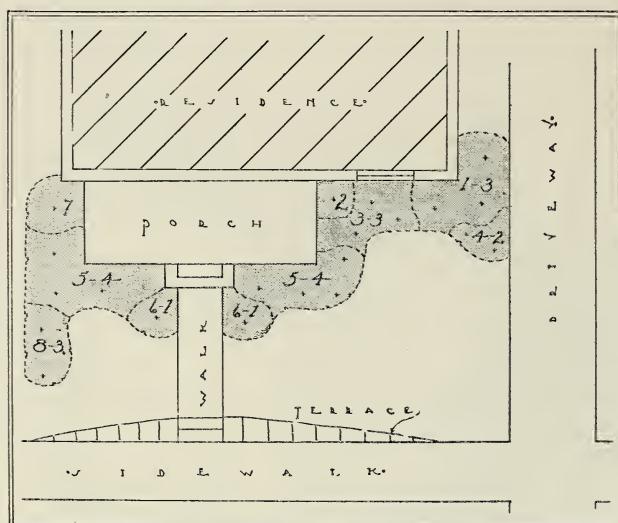
A House Close to the Street

Effective use can be made of small space as shown here. The planting shortly grows to a size which assists in giving privacy to the porch and the rooms adjacent to the street.

You will note that this planting as well as all the others leaves the open lawn unbroken. This helps to make the grounds look larger than they really are.

This plan may be adapted with small change to any home situated close to the street. Other shrubs than those chosen might be substituted but it would be well to choose those which grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet to partially screen the porch from the view from the street.

These pictures of plans and plantings are shown in this section of our book to assist you in planning beautiful plantings for your own home. They show how much even very simple plantings mean in the improvement of property appearance, the comfortable, homey atmosphere of the home, and the benefit to the whole community in which you reside.



Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-8, five is the key number, and eight designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	3	Fragrant Honeysuckle
2	1	Spirea Van Houtte
3	3	Spirea Callosa Alba
4	2	Japanese Barberry
5	8	Morrow's Honeysuckle
6	2	Hydrangea "Hills of Snow"
7	1	White Kerria
8	3	Regel's Privet





The Bungalow on a Very Small Building Lot

A very modest but attractive planting of low growing shrubs suitable to the house. The planting adds much to the cozy appearance and makes it look closer to the ground than it really is. Such a planting costs a surprisingly small amount and improves the appearance and value of the property a great deal.

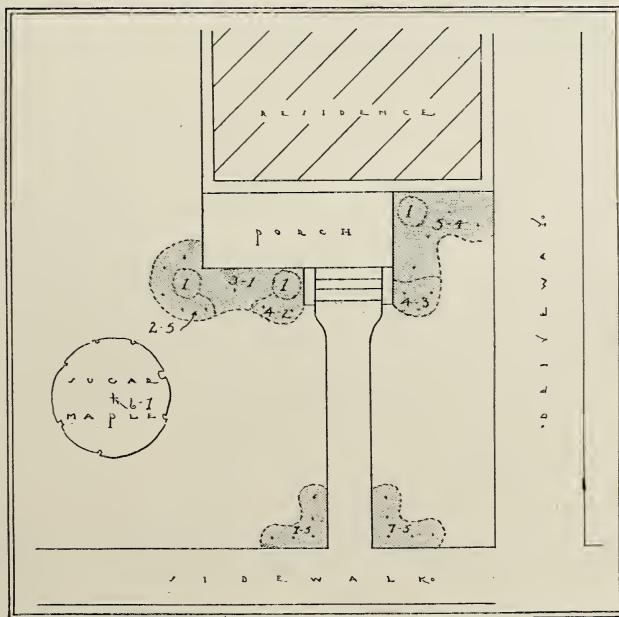
The lower growing shrubs are used around bungalows. Especially under the windows, one should choose shrubs which will leave a free view from them when they are full grown. Taller types may be used at the corners where they will not obstruct vision.

Boston Ivy will make a charming addition planted to partially cover the brick pillars of the porch—one plant to each.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-4, five is the key number, and four designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	3	Spirea Van Houtte
2	5	Japanese Barberry
3	1	Coralberry
4	5	Spirea Anthony Waterer
5	4	Showberry
6	1	Sugar Maple
7	10	Japanese Barberry





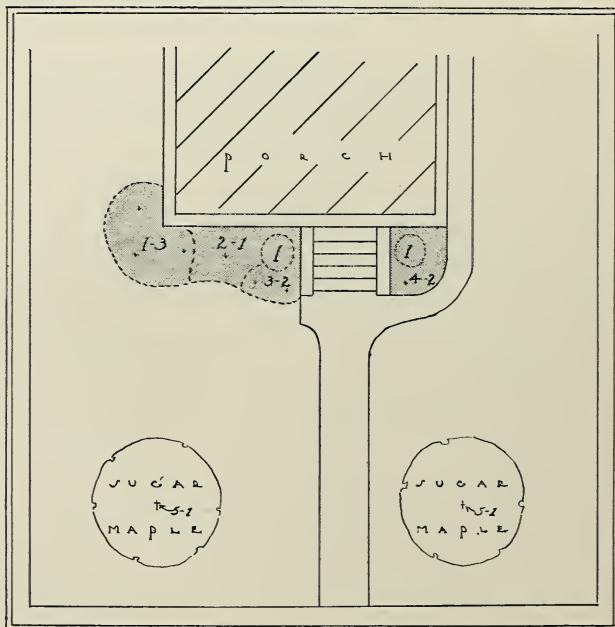
Another Planting for the Very Small Lot

Only ten shrubs and two trees are used in this attractive planting which adds so much to the homey appearance of the house. You could not improve the looks of your home any other way for so small an investment and get such a wonderful effect. A planting like this improves in appearance each year and need never be replaced. It will be good for a lifetime. It needs very little care and no expense to keep it looking nice. Even such a small planting has an interest aside from its value as property improvement. We have the showy myriads of white flowers of Garland Spirea in early Spring; the delicate pink flowers of Coralberry in early Summer followed by its handsome crimson berries which hang till Winter; the crimson-pink blooms of Spirea Anthony Waterer from mid-summer till Fall and graceful sprays of red berries on the Japanese Barberry. The Sugar Maples offer us dense cool shade always desirable in mid-summer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	5	Spirea Garland
2	1	Coralberry
3	2	Spirea Anthony Waterer
4	2	Japanese Barberry
5	2	Sugar Maples

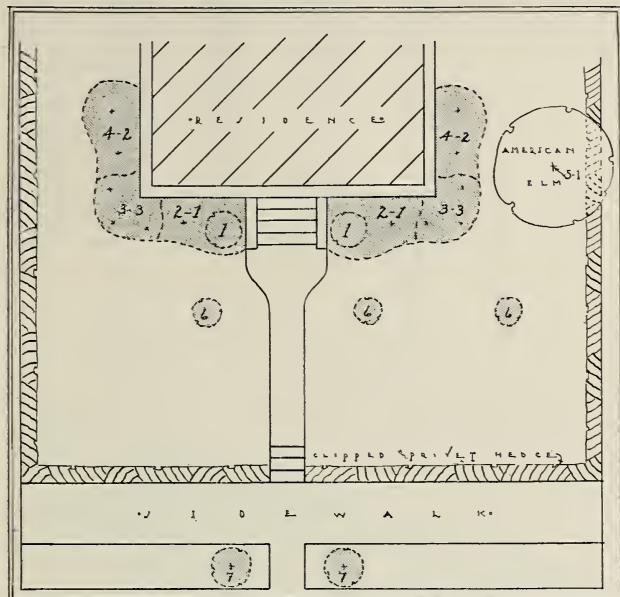




A Bungalow on a Corner Lot

The hedge effectively prevents careless folks from cutting across the lawn on a corner lot.

In this plan we have a balanced planting, both sides of the steps being planted exactly alike in harmony with the center entrance. The pair of Catalpa Bungei on the street lawn are in harmony also, being placed equally distant from the street entrance walk. This is altogether a neat and charming planting and can easily be adapted or enlarged to suit the needs of larger grounds.



The hedge might be omitted at the sides of the lot or not used at all—just as you prefer. The catalpa trees might be omitted and larger shade trees such as maples or elm used in their place but spaced farther apart. With only a few moments consideration the plan can be readily altered to fit most any small place admirably.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-1, five is the key number, and one designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

1	1	Spirea Van Houtte
2	2	Regel Privet
3	6	Japanese Barberry
4	4	Snowberry
5	1	American Elm
6	3	Hydrangea P. G.
7	2	Catalpa Bungei





Plans for Arranging Perennial Flower Beds

There are three units suggested here which can be used in a great variety of ways. The space available for a perennial garden is practically the only limit to the possibilities of using these.

The walks between the beds may be of grass, or provided with stepping stones set in the grass, or made up of irregular pieces of concrete or flat slabs of building stone, or even brick walks as you prefer.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-2, five is the key number, and two designates the number of plants to be used there.

PLAN 1

Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	1	Pink Peony
2	1	Red Peony
3	3	Delphinium
4	2	Aquilegia
5	2	Achillea

PLAN 2

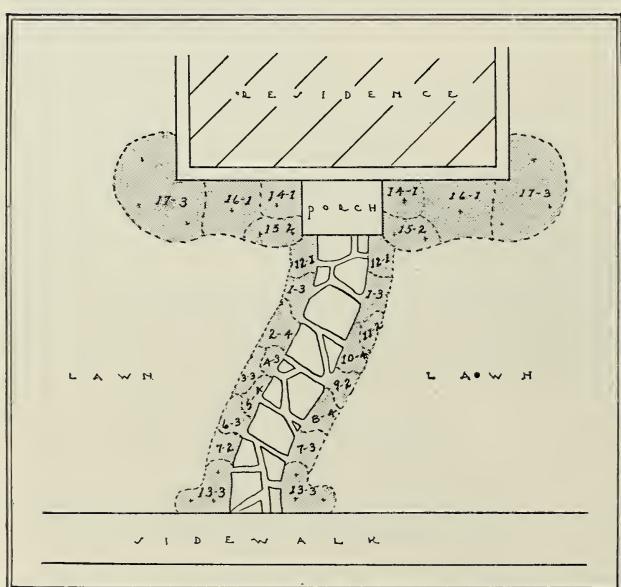
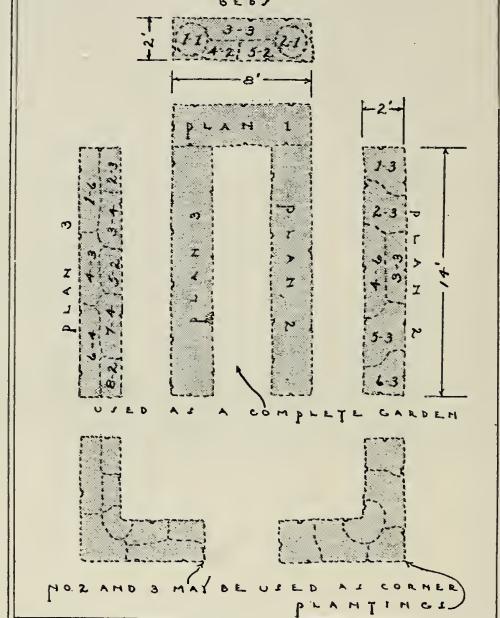
Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	3	Coreopsis
2	3	Campanula
3	3	Phlox "Rijnstroom"
4	6	German Iris
5	3	Gaillardia
6	3	Sweet William

PLAN 3

Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	6	Foxglove
2	3	Arabis
3	4	Garden Pinks
4	3	Shasta Daisy
5	2	Veronica
6	4	Coreopsis
7	4	Achillea
8	2	Lychnis

SIX PERENNIAL PLANTING PLANS

NOTE
NO. 1, 2, AND 3 MAY BE USED AS SINGLE BEDS



A Handsome Plan Combining Shrubs and Perennial Plants

A flower-bordered walk from the sidewalk to the steps makes an inviting entrance planting.

A curving walk is more graceful than a straight one, although either may be used.

This planting would provide you with flowers for cutting from early Spring to late Fall, and many hours of pleasure in viewing the ever changing picture of the many beautiful blooms in these beds.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 5-4, five is the key number, and four designates the number of plants to be used there.

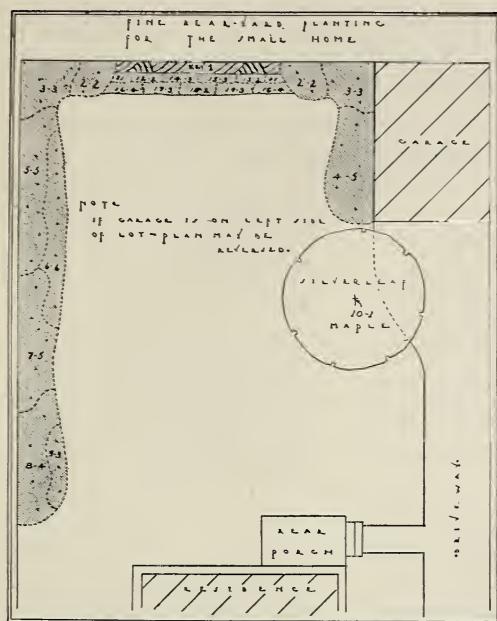
Key No. Amt. Kind of Plant

PERENNIALS

1	6	Aquilegia
2	4	Veronica
3	3	Foxglove
4	3	Iberis
5	4	Garden Pinks
6	3	Shasta Daisy
7	5	Gaillardia
8	4	Sweet William
9	2	Delphinium
10	4	Achillea
11	2	Lychnis
12	2	Coreopsis

SHRUBS

13	6	Spirea Van Houtte
14	2	Spirea Van Houtte
15	4	Spirea Anthony Waterer
16	2	Snowberry
17	6	Fragrant Honeysuckle



Making the Most of the Rear Yard Space

A broad open lawn edged with a planting of shrubs and perennial plants. The plan may be reversed if garage is on the left. The planting can be enlarged or reduced to fit various sizes of space available.

Note: The first of each set of numbers is the key number. For instance, in 4-5, four is the key number, and five designates the number of plants to be used there.

Key No.	Amount	Kind of Plant
1	4	Japanese Barberry Hedge
2	4	Snowberry
3	6	Forsythia Fortunei
4	5	Fragrant Honeysuckle
5	5	Weigela Rosa
6	6	Spirea Callosa Alba
7	5	Spirea Van Houtte
8	4	White Kerria
9	3	Butterfly Bush
10	1	Silverleaf Maple
11	2	Anchusa
12	2	Phlox "Rijnstroom"
13	2	Phlox "R. P. Struthers"
14	3	Delphinium
15	3	Gypsophila
16	8	German Iris
17	3	Aquilegia
18	2	Veronica
19	3	Achillea



The house with the planting takes on a new beauty when the shrubs and trees are placed and becomes much more inviting and home-like.

It is hard to realize just how much effect the lack of a planting detracts from the appearance of a home till you can see the same house both with and without the planting.





To Assist You in Selecting Shrubs for Special Purposes and Unusual Conditions

Shrubs for Foundation Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing (for corners and in angles of house)

Cornus elegantissima
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus paniculata
Deutzia crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white, pink or red)
White Kerria
Japan Quince
Syringa (Mock Orange) coronarius
Syringa grandiflora

Syringa, Lemoinei
Syringa virginiana
Spirea, Golden
Weigelas (in variety)

Spirea Thunbergii
Spirea, Garland
Spirea prunifolia
Spirea Van Houtte
Syringa, Golden
Tamarix

B. Medium-growing

Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder
Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (bush form)
Kerria japonica (Globe flower)
Regel Privet
Spirea arguta

C. Low-growing
Butterfly Bush
Barberry, Japanese
Barberry, Japanese red-leaved
Deutzia gracilis
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Spirea Billardi
Spirea bumalda
Spirea callosa alba

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Cornus elegantissima
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus paniculata
Ibota privet
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Morrow's

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white, pink or red)
White Kerria

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Kerria japonica

B. Medium-growing

Coralberry
Snowberry
Golden Elder

Regel Privet
C. Low-growing
Barberry, Japanese
Barberry, Japanese red-leaved
Pepper Bush. (Clethra)

Shrubs for the Border and Screen Planting

I—FOR THE SUNNY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia)
Cornus elegantissima
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus paniculata
Cornus mascula
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia crenata
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Eleagnus longipes
Forsythia Fortunei
Forsythia viridissima
Forsythia intermedia
Fringe (purple and white)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (white, pink, and red)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (bush form)
Lilac, Persian
Lilac, French Hybrids (in variety)
Snowball

Spirea aurea
Sumac (cut-leaved)
Syringa coronarius
Syringa Gordonianus
Syringa grandiflora
Weigela amabilis
Weigela candida
Weigela floribunda
White Kerria
Witch Hazel (has blossoms in November and December)

Elder, (common and golden forms)
Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)

Japan Quince

Kerria japonica

Pepper Bush

Regel Privet

Spirea Anthony Waterer

Spirea arguta

Spirea Billardi

Spirea bumalda

Spirea callosa alba

Spirea, Garland

Spirea prunifolia

Spirea Thunbergii

Spirea Van Houtte

Syringa, golden

Syringa, Lemoinei

Syringa virginiana

Tamarix

Weigela, Eva Rathke

Weigela rosea

B. Medium and Low-growing (facer shrubs for the border)

Almond (double pink, red and white)
Butterfly Bush
Barberry, Japanese (also the red-leaved form)
Coralberry and Snowberry
Deutzia, Lemoinei
Deutzia gracilis

II—FOR THE SHADY LOCATION

A. High-growing

Cornus elegantissima
Cornus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Cranberry, High-bush
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Forsythia (Golden Bell)
Honeysuckles
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)
Snowballs

Syringa Lemoinei
Viburnums
White Kerria
Witch Hazel (Hamamelis)

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Kerria japonica

Snowberry

Spirea Anthony Waterer

Spirea callosa alba

Sweet Pepper Bush (Clethra)

Tamarix



Shrubs for Various Uses and Situations

Shrubs Especially Adapted for Hedges

For Formal Hedges (Clipped to Shape)

Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Red-leaved
Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*)
Japan Quince
Osage Orange
Privet (*Amoor River, Ibotia, California*)

For Informal Hedges (Unclipped—Natural Growth)

Althea (*Rose of Sharon*)
Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Red-leaved
Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)
Deutzia gracilis
Honeysuckles, Bush
Japan Quince
Lilacs
Osage Orange
Privet (*Ibotia and Regel*)
Spirea Van Houttei

Note: Any medium growing, flowering shrub makes an attractive informal hedge.

Shrubs for Dry Places

Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus paniculata (Dogwood)
Forsythia (the Golden Bells)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Lonicera
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Lonicera
Privet (*Ligustrum*)
Snowberry
Spirea Billardi (Pink Spirea)
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Tamarix

Shrubs for Wet Places

Cornus (Dogwood)
Elder, Golden

Snowball, *Dentatum* (Arrowwood)
Spirea arguta (Snow Garland)
Spirea Billardi (Pink Spirea)
Spirea Thunbergi
Sweet Pepper Bush (*Clethra*)
Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis*)

Kerria japonica (Globe Flower)
Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus*)

For Brilliant Autumn Color

Barberry, Red Leaf
Barberry, Thunbergi
Privet, Ibotia (*Ligustrum*)
Snowball, In Variety
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus*)
Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis*)

For Sandy Banks

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus paniculata (Dogwood)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
(*Lonicera*)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
(*Lonicera*)
Snowberry
Sumac, Cut Leaf
Tamarix

Shrubs for Winter Effect

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits
Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus paniculata (Dogwood)
High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum*)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
(*Lonicera*)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
(*Lonicera*)
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (*Lonicera*)
Kerria, White (*Rhodotypos*)
Privet, Ibotia (*Ligustrum*)
Snowball, *Dentatum* (*Viburnum*)
Snowball, Japan (*Viburnum*)
Snowberry
Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus*)

Shrubs with Attractive Twigs or Bark

Cornus sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood)
Cornus stolonifera (Dogwood)
Forsythia *viridissima* (Upright Golden Bell)
Honeysuckle, Fragrant Bush
(*Lonicera*)

For Adverse City Conditions

Barberry, Thunbergi
Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus elegantissima (Dogwood)
Honeysuckle, Morrow's Bush
(*Lonicera*)
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Lilacs, In Variety
Privet (*Ligustrum*)
Snowberry
Spirea, In Variety
Syringa coronarius (*Philadelphus; Mock Orange*)
Syringa, Golden (*Philadelphus; Mock Orange*)
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Weigela *rosea*

With Fruits Which Attract Birds

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Cornus (Dogwoods), In Variety
Elder
High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum*)
Honeysuckles (*Lonicera*)
Snowball (*Viburnum*), In Variety
Snowberry
Sumac, Cut Leaf

Plants for Ground Cover

Often it is desired to cover a piece of ground with something other than grass. Below is a list of excellent "ground covers."

Virginia Creeper
Boston Ivy
English Ivy (Evergreen)
Hall's Honeysuckle Vine
Matromony Vine (for preventing banks and slopes from washing)

Wichuriana Rose
Vinca minor (Periwinkle)
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge)

(This last is the ideal ground cover. It will grow in dense shade and in locations where grass will continually fail, and is the only ground cover that will grow in the shade of pine trees.)

Where it is desired to cover a large bank or slope with something larger than the preceding types, the following varieties may be used to advantage:

Coralberry (Indian Currant)
Barberry, Thunbergi
Forsythia suspensa
Privet, Regel's
Snowberry



FLOWERING SHRUBS

Almond, Double Flowering

A beautiful shrub reaching a height of four or five feet. It is very attractive in May, with its dainty double blossoms, which cover the branches in a cloud of bloom. We offer the pink, white and red flowering kinds.

Althea or Rose of Sharon

Blossoms late in August and September when other blossoms are scarce. Blooms are double like rosettes. May be had with blooms of white, pink, red, blue or purple. Very effective alone as a specimen shrub or as a background for other shrubs.

ALTHEA IN TREE FORM. Grown on upright single stems with branching heads; little trees in pink, red, white, and purple. Ultimate height 8 to 10 feet.

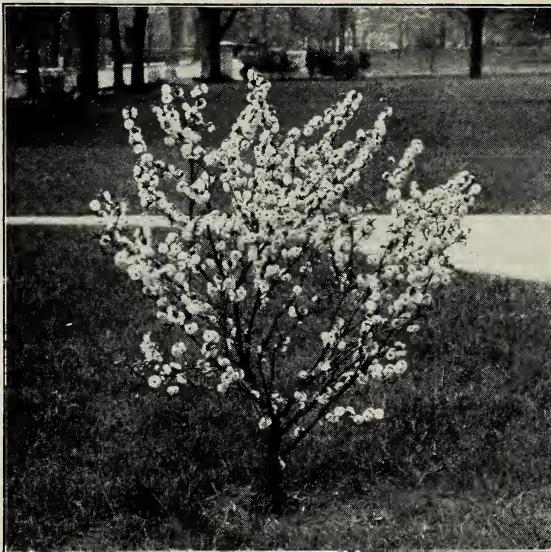
Azalea

The magnificence and beauty of this class of shrubs has always been somewhat dimmed to us because of the great care which these plants require. The planting and cultivation of Azaleas is very important and care must be taken to have success. You must select an acid soil first. Even a neutral soil that will give good results and a soil which has lime in it will soon kill the plants. Many of the Azalea varieties require Winter protection in the North and they all should be given Winter protection until they are firmly established. Aluminum sulphate on

The dainty blooms of the Double Flowering Almond.

ordinary soil will produce the acid effect. Most drug stores carry it and the directions for its use. See price list for list of varieties.

AZALEA HINODEGIRI. An extremely hardy sort growing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and producing great masses of very bright, fiery red, single flowers. Very desirable on account of its brilliant color.



A very simple but effective foundation planting. Inexpensive in first cost and with very little care becomes a distinct asset to the appearance and value of the home.



Barberry

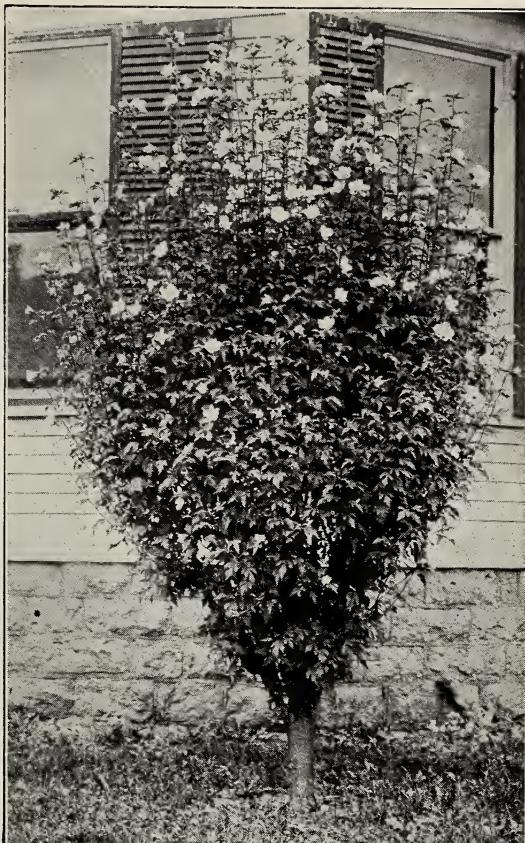
BARBERRY THUNBERGI. A very beautiful general purpose dwarf shrub. It grows to 3 or 4 feet in height and will thrive in sun or shade. Is fine in groups or in the shrubbery and makes one of the best low hedges. Has small yellow flowers in June, followed by bright scarlet berries in the Fall, which usually hang during the Winter. It is hardy, of the easiest culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. For a hedge, plant a single row 18 inches apart.

BARBERRY, RED LEAF (*Berberis Thunbergi atropurpurea*).. We think this is a very fine plant, but we want to correct the impression that some people have, that this has bright red foliage, because it hasn't. True, the new shoots of the plants that are planted in the sun are red, but the older leaves are what we would call a deep maroon-purple, but nevertheless it is beautiful and we do not think the coloring is equalled by any other shrub. The habit of growth and general characteristics of the plant are the same as the regular Japanese Barberry. Where a dash of color is desired for contrast in the shrubbery border, this plant is ideal. A clump of several plants make a very striking appearance. Should be planted in the sun for the best effect.

Beauty Bush

(*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*)

We are fortunate to be one of the few nurserymen to introduce this shrub to the gardens of America. We think it is one of the finest shrubs that has ever been produced. The shrub is covered with an amazing profusion of pink flowers in the Spring, which gives the effect of a pink cloud resting gracefully on the ground. It grows to about 8 feet in height and produces long, arching branches. The foliage and habit of growth are attractive when the plant is not in bloom. Beauty Bush combines the beauty of the Weigela and Honeysuckle family and exceeds them both in hardiness and beauty. The graceful habit of the plant, its free-flowering quality and lovely color, combined with its hardiness, make it one of the finest shrubs. The name Beauty Bush describes it perfectly. The plant loves sun and needs loam and good drainage.



Altheas bloom for a long period in the late Summer.

Bignonia

When planting, main stem may be shortened and grown as a shrub, making a very showy plant for the shrubbery border, or as a specimen shrub by itself. (See Vines for description).

BUCKTHORN, RHAMNUS CATHARTICA.
(See Hedge Section for description).



Foliage and berries of the Barberry—one of our most useful small shrubs.

Burning Bush

WINGED BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus alatus*). One of the most unusual shrubs. The wings on the branches give it the effect of being square and it is sometimes called Square Bush. Has dainty small flowers in the Spring and bright red berries after leaves have fallen. Leaves are oval, bright green, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A very good shrub for an isolated specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen. We recommend this shrub highly.



The slender, arching branches of Coralberry retain their clusters of red berries all Winter.

Coralberry

CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT.

Is a natural shrub of great value, growing to a height not exceeding 4 feet. Has fine foliage, slender, gracefully bending branches, dainty pink blossoms in June and July. Blossoms are followed by the fruit—small red berries like currants, in thick clusters along the branches, which hang all Winter. It will thrive in dry, barren soil and in dense shade.

Butterfly Bush

BUDDLEIA. Also known as Summer Lilac, as it resembles the common lilac in general color and effect. It is considered a herbaceous shrub because it dies back with the frost in the Fall and the dead wood should be cut back nearly to the ground; but the roots are uninjured and it quickly grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet or more, in the Spring. It blooms continually from July to frost, bearing long, slender, arching spikes of light blue, lilac-like flowers, which are fragrant and attract swarms of butterflies and bees. Blue flowers are rare, making this a valuable shrub. It can be planted singly or in borders in shrubbery beds, and it may also be used as a mass planting for background purposes. Thrifty and succeeds almost everywhere.



Deutzia Gracilis in bloom presents a compact mass of fragrant white flowers.

Cornus

This group of shrubs is adaptable for wide use in border and screen plantings; they grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees as in sunny situations, and thrive in almost any soil. Attractive in flower, they produce an abundance of berries and the foliage in Fall is highly colored.

CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA (l-e-gan-tiss-i-mah).

(Varied Leaf Dogwood). Usually grows to 4 to 8 feet in height, but sometimes taller. It has purplish red branches and twigs and the leaves are a handsome green striped with pure white. The flowers, appearing in May and June, are greenish white in flat-top clusters, followed by black berries, which remain a long time.

CORNUS PANICULATA (Panicled or Gray Stemmed Dogwood). Grows 4 to 8 ft. tall, in some locations as high as 15 ft. Has small white flowers in great clusters in June, followed by white berries on pink stems. The berries hang during the Fall and into the Winter. Makes a good hedge plant.

CORNUS SANGUINEA or RED OSIER (Native Red Twiggled Dogwood). Grows 5 or 6 ft. in height. Has blood red bark in Winter, but greenish red during the Summer. It is not excelled for Winter beauty, the blood red bark showing distinctly against the snow. It has white blossoms in June and black fruits, which hang for months. One of the best shrubs for moist situations.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA. Has white blossoms in May or June. Is a native and grows about 8 to 10 ft. high. Has white fruit in the Fall, and during the Winter the bark is a bright red, adding much to the value of this shrub. A characteristic of this plant is its habit of forming stolons and one plant soon becomes a clump.



The fragrance of the Butterfly Bush attracts the butterflies.



Cranberry

HIGH BUSH or VIBURNUM OPULUS. One of the taller shrubs, growing to 8 ft. It has flat heads of white flowers in May and June somewhat resembling the Common Snowball. Clusters of scarlet fruit begin to form in July and hang on the bush nearly all Winter.

Deutzia

(Doot-zee-ah)

DEUTZIA CRENATA. A beautiful white single flowering variety, growing 5 to 8 ft. tall. A mass of bloom in early June with blossoms which last a long time after coming and are very satisfactory for cut flowers.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS or SLENDER BRANCH DEUTZIA. One of the finest small shrubs. Grows 2 to 3 ft. tall and is a mass of dainty fragrant snow white blossoms in May and June. The branches, slender and graceful, grow so thick that the shrub is a compact mass, remaining beautiful after the blossoms are gone.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. This variety is also dwarf, attaining a height of 3 to 4 ft. It has spreading branches, bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and handsome large white flowers in clusters in June.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Grows usually 5 to 6 ft. tall, but frequently to 8 ft. It has showy clusters of white flowers tinged with pink in May and June. It should not be trimmed as pruning spoils its form.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

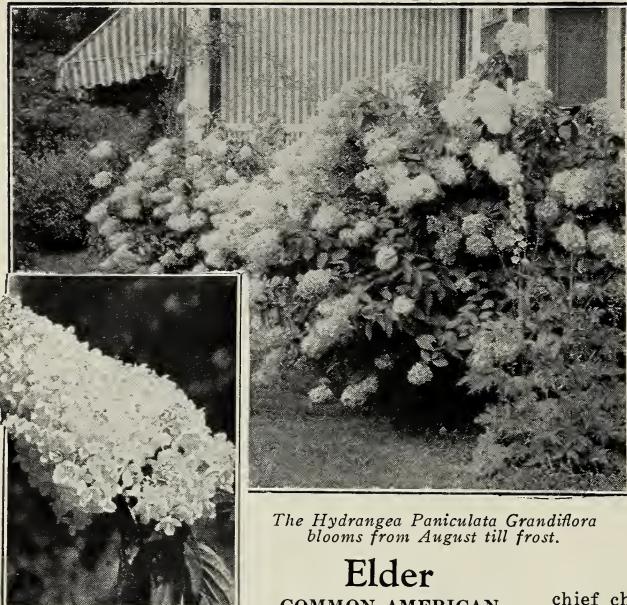
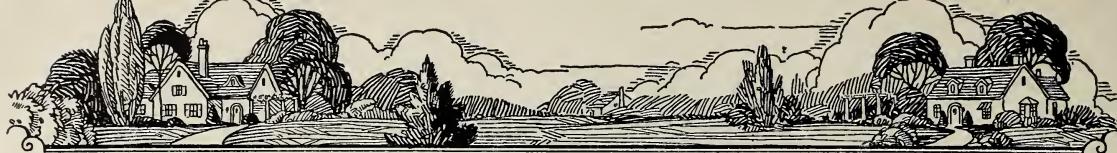


However beautiful architecturally, the home without a proper planting lacks the appearance of being cozy and comfortable.



When the planting is established the house does not appear so tall—it seems to snuggle down into the planting and take on the look of being a real home.





The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* blooms from August till frost.

Elder

COMMON AMERICAN or SWEET ELDER or ELDERBERRY BUSH.

One of the finest of our native shrubs. Has large, hand-some clusters of fragrant white flowers in June or July, which are followed by the reddish purple berries in Autumn. Grows to 10 feet. Will thrive in most locations.

GOLDEN ELDER or ELDER AUREA. Usually grows 6 to 10 feet or more. In the early part of the season the leaves are of a bright brilliant yellow, very attractive, and changing to greenish yellow as the season advances. The flowers come in June and July and resemble the flowers of the Common Elder and the berries are reddish purple in large clusters. The golden Elder will do well in wet or shady places where few shrubs thrive.

Forsythia

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEL or FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. A spreading bush, the variety most often seen, grows 5 to 8 feet. Bears quantities of yellow blossoms in April before the leaves appear. It needs plenty of room to develop.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. Resembles the other Forsythia in growth, blooms, and time of blooming. Is upright and a very profuse bloomer. Like *Forsythia Viridissima*, it is good for massing.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS. One of the newer varieties and one of the best. Has slender branches with very dark glossy leaves, grows about 10 feet high. Large, yellow flowers which cover the stems in early Spring.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA or UPRIGHT GOLDEN BELL. In ultimate height, blossoms, and time of blossoming, resembles the *Forsythia Fortunei*, but the branches are more compact and upright and the bark is a darker green.



Forsythia—one of the earliest shrubs to bloom.

Bush Honeysuckle

LONICERA FRAGRANS (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle). Grows to 6 ft. in height. Has slender, graceful, incurving branches, making a particularly symmetrical shrub. Leaves are semi-evergreen, hanging to Christmas. The flowers are fragrant, small and not showy. They are pink and come in late April and May before the leaves appear, and are followed by scarlet berries. Will thrive in dry, upland location.

MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Morrowi* or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Grows 4 to 6 ft. or more. It has pure white flowers, which change to a yellow tone in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright red berries, which remain on the bush from August till Winter. A hardy shrub in dry, upland situations and in unprotected places.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. An upright shrub which attains a height of 6 to 10 feet or more. Has a profusion of small, fragrant blossoms in May and June, but its chief charm is in its wealth of ornate red berries, which cover the bush in Summer and Autumn and usually into the Winter. We offer the varieties that have red flowers or white flowers or pink flowers, all having showy berries.

CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE. See Vines.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (hy-dran'-je-ah ar-bor-s'-cens) (Hills of Snow, Summer Snowball). A very beautiful shrub growing to a height of from 3 to 6 ft., according to how it is trimmed in the Spring. It has large white blossoms which come in June and last until August. When planted alternately with *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* forms a most conspicuous hedge with continuous bloom from June until frost. Should be well pruned in March before the shoots start to grow. Should be grown in rich soil and well irrigated. Does well in shade.

HYDRANGEA

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation, and adapted to varied uses. May be planted in hedges, beds, groups, scattered among other shrubs in massed plantings, or planted alone as a specimen, and produces an attractive effect wherever placed. Flowers in August, in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, of a delicate pink, changing to bronze and lasting until Autumn. A very effective and desirable shrub.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Tree Form). Grown in tree form, it reaches a height of from 5 to 7 feet, and sometimes much more. The blossoms are the same as on the bush form.



HYDRANGEA—Continued.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA (*o-tack-sah*). Otaksa is the variety used most extensively along the seaboard. It produces immense heads of showy pink, or sometimes blue flowers. Should be given Winter protection.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. The French Hydrangeas, including Otaksa, are beautiful but not entirely hardy. They may be grown in sheltered locations, around the latitude of Philadelphia. They bloom outdoors in July and August. In some soils the blossoms naturally are blue, in others pink. In some gardens they will be blue one year and pink the next. Blue flowers may be artificially produced by mixing into each bushel of soil above the plant about one pound of alum, broken up into pieces about the size of a hickory nut.

Japan Quince

JAPAN QUINCE, FLOWERING QUINCE or JAPONICA. In May this shrub is startlingly brilliant with dazzling scarlet flowers. Later there are fleshy fruits, which are fragrant and quince-shaped. The fruits are edible. The stout branches are armed with thorns. It grows naturally to a height of 3 to 6 feet, but may be sheared to any height below 6 feet.

Kerria

KERRIA JAPONICA or GLOBE FLOWER (*Ker-ry-ah*). Grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet. The foliage is deep green and very dense. The twigs and branches are a vivid green, making the shrub very beautiful all Summer and particularly decorative in Winter, when the leaves are off. In June the branches are thickly covered with roselike, yellow flowers an inch or more across, and the shrub continues to blossom through July and into August or longer. Will grow and thrive in shade.

WHITE KERRIA (*Rhodotypos Kerrioides*). Grows 4 to 6 feet in height. It has large, single, white flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across in May and June, produced at the end of twigs and followed by shining black fruits in Autumn, hanging in clusters all Winter.



The brilliant scarlet flowers of the Japan Quince appear in May.



Lilac Charles Tenth.

The Lilacs

No flowering shrubs are more successful, more easily grown or more generally satisfactory than the Lilacs. They are perfectly hardy; they grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet or more and they bloom profusely, are deliciously fragrant, and are in white, blue, purple and reddish shades. Lilacs will grow and thrive almost anywhere, even in the smoky, dusty sections of the cities, which gives them an added value. They bloom in May and June. We offer the following varieties in bush form.

CHARLES TENTH. Single, reddish purple blooms in large, loose trusses. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth.

MADAME LEMOINE. Double, pure white blooms. A superb variety; very showy.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single, dark purplish red; large individual flowers in long panicles.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Single, pure white; large clusters; very fine.

MICHAEL BUCHNER. Double; handsome flowers of pale lilac, borne in splendid trusses; low, compact growing.

PERSIAN. Single, pale lilac blooms in loose, graceful panicles.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double; beautiful pale blue; very large individual blooms in unusually large panicles; distinct and desirable.

VILLOSA. Light purple in bud, changing to white when open; single, fragrant, in large panicles; especially valuable as it blooms two weeks after other Lilacs are gone.

SINGLE. Pink, purple, red, and white.

TREE FORM. Flowers are the same as in the shrub forms, in purple flowers, in pink flowers, in red flowers and in white flowers. These grow taller than the bush form, some attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet or more.



Pepper Bush

SWEET PEPPER BUSH (*Clethra Alnifolia*). Hardy anywhere, a constant bloomer, and is especially good for massing in shady or wet locations, succeeding where many other shrubs will not. It grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet, usually about 4 feet. It usually begins to bloom in July and continues into September; is at its best in August or September, according to climate, when it is covered with long showy wands of fragrant creamy white flowers.

Rhododendron

In this group of plants both the evergreen foliage and the gorgeous flowers make them exceedingly attractive, but they require the same careful attention as the Azaleas to insure luxuriant foliage and flowers. Unless you are willing to give them the necessary care other plants should be used, which require little or no care. They must be planted in a soil that has no lime whatever, known as acid soil, and must be planted on the shady side of houses or under trees so that they will get shade. Of course this is an advantage in some ways, because not all plants are suitable for shady locations. Aluminum sulphate on ordinary soil will produce the acid effect. Most drug stores carry it and directions for its use. See price list for list of varieties.

Snowball

COMMON SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Opulus Sterile*—Guelder Rose). (*vi-bur'-num*). Grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet. The large round balls of snow white flowers in May and June make this a very showy shrub. It looks well in single



The Common Snowball is one of the best shrubs for backgrounds or specimens.

specimens and is fine as a background for smaller shrubs. A vigorous grower.

COMMON SNOWBALL IN TREE FORM. Grows to about the height of the regular Snowball or higher, but in standard tree form instead of bush form. May be used as specimen small tree or as a background for shrubbery. Blooms in May. See Common Snowball for further description.

SNOWBALL DENTATUM or ARROWHEAD. Grows 6 and 8 feet in height, and sometimes even 15 feet. Is vigorous, upright, with large light green rough leaves. It has creamy white flowers in May and June, borne in large flat sprays, followed in Winter with a mass of blue-black berries. Is very hardy, but prefers a sunny situation.

SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM OPULUS or HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. (See page 17).

JAPAN SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM. A strong growing handsome shrub, which attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. It has large, round, white snowball blossoms in June in abundance, followed by red fruit.



The Snowberry has pink flowers in Summer, followed by these pure white berries which last far into the Winter.

Snowberry

Usually grows to a height of about 4 feet. It has small pink flowers in June or July, which in August form into pure white waxy berries. These hang till December, sometimes nearly all Winter. Will grow under trees in dense shade and will succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else will grow. It does well in sandy soil, in smoky dusty city situations, furnishes food and nesting sites for birds, because of its very dense branches and foliage.



Cut-leaf Sumac

A large shrub, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It is valued for its oddity and its contrast with more symmetrical shrubs, as it breaks the monotony of regular shapes. In the Fall the foliage turns to a brilliant red. It is extremely hardy, a rapid grower, and will succeed in almost any soil. It is especially good for dry barren spots where little else will grow. A very desirable shrub which needs plenty of room.

Spirea

(Spy-ree'-ah)

This family of shrubs furnishes a variety of form, size, color of foliage and of blossoms and times of blossoming. They bloom with a riotous luxuriance that makes them very striking and beautiful. All the varieties are extremely hardy and easy to grow in almost any soil or situation, even doing well in the smoke and dust of the crowded city.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. (A variety of Bumalda). Grows to a height of 18 inches to 2 feet. Has crimson flowers in July in showy flat clusters, borne on strong erect stems. If the blossoms are cut as they fade, Anthony Waterer will continue to blossom until frost. It is fine in front of larger shrubbery and is very hardy and will succeed in any soil. A very profuse bloomer.

SPIREA ARGUTA. Semi-dwarf, growing 3 to 5 feet tall, and sometimes more. Blooms in May and June. The white flowers are in dense clusters. It prefers moist soil, but succeeds well in any and may be grown in smoke and dust of the city.

SPIREA AUREA or GOLDEN SPIREA. Grows to an average height of 5 feet. Has white blossoms in June. As the blossoms fade they form into large brilliant red seed pods, giving the effect of a second bloom in red and lasting all through July. The leaves are a bright yellow during Spring and Summer, slowly shifting to golden bronze in Autumn. May be used as a hedge. Thrives well in dust and smoke. Needs plenty of irrigation and does best in full sunlight, but succeeds well almost anywhere.



Spirea Snow Garland. One of the finest Spireas ever introduced.

SPIREA ASTILBE or GOAT'S BEARD. This is a herbaceous perennial and is described in the perennial section of this catalog.

SPIREA BILLIARDI. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet. Blossoms in July and August, with a second blooming period in less profusion toward Fall. The flowers are in dense spikes of delicate pink, held upright. Does well in dry places.

SPIREA BUMALDA. Like the Anthony Waterer, except that it has light pink flowers and is a trifle less erect in habit. Foliage green and dense, sometimes variegated with pink and white markings.

KOREAN SPIREA (Spirea Trichocarpa—new). This very valuable addition to the shrub list was introduced from the mountains of Northern Korea by Dr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum at Boston. It is different from the other Spireas in that the flowers are freely borne in dome-shaped clusters that are 3 to 5 inches across. It blooms about two weeks later than Spirea Van Houttei. The shrub grows as a compact spreading bush about 6 feet high and has glossy green foliage throughout the entire Summer. Its extreme hardiness and magnificent bloom and attractive foliage make this a splendid shrub for every garden.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (The true Bridal Wreath). Grows 5 to 7 feet or taller and blooms in May, the blossoms sometimes lasting into June and of a snow white color. Does best in moist fertile soil, but succeeds well anywhere, even in city smoke and gas, and is the best of Spireas for shady situations.

SPIREA SNOW GARLAND. One of the most beautiful and useful of early-blooming, hardy shrubs. Exceedingly attractive and highly decorative, dazzling with the splendor of its beautiful snow-white flowers. Excellent for porch banking, massing or for single planting, or for hedging. Blooms about three weeks ahead of Spirea Van Houttei.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. A small, rounded shrub which grows to a height of 3 or 4 feet. Flowers in late April and May with abundant white flowers that almost cover the branches. The leaves are narrow and long, each slender twig forming a dense feathery bush which is handsome all Summer. Hardy and does well in smoke and dust, also succeeds best in moist soil, but will grow anywhere.



Spirea Van Houttei—always handsome and successful anywhere.



SPIREA—Continued.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (*van-hoot-eye*). Sometimes called Bridal Wreath. Grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet, higher if planted alone, and when planted with plenty of room will develop into a broad graceful drooping shrub 8 feet or more in diameter. Blossoms in May and June, when it is covered with a perfect cascade of dainty white flowers crowded thickly along the slender branches, bending them to the ground in perfect curves. Is fine as a hedge, set 4 feet apart. Is good in beds of shrubbery when given a large space, 8 or 10 feet in diameter, to develop in.

Syringa - Philadelphus or Mock Orange

SYRINGA CORONARIUS or COMMON SYRINGA. This is the familiar "Mock Orange." It grows to 6 or 8 feet, sometimes more. The flowers come in May and June. Very fragrant creamy white blossoms with a perfume that lingers on the air. A fine shrub, standing hardships well, even the dust and smoke of cities.

GOLDEN SYRINGA. The golden leaved dwarf form of Coronarius, growing to 5 or 6 feet. The white blossoms are very fragrant and slightly smaller than in the other shrub and come in May and June. The foliage is yellow and remains bright throughout the season. Will thrive well in smoky, dusty situations.

SYRINGA GORDONIANUS. A strong coarse shrub, bushy in form, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Has large showy white flowers in large clusters in June and July. Is a fine shrub for screen or background or for massing on large grounds. It is valuable for its late blooming.

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA. The most vigorous of the species, growing to as high as 10 feet. Flowers come in June and are considerably larger than in the Coronarius variety and are clustered along the long irregular branches. While they are white and extremely conspicuous, they are but slightly fragrant.

SYRINGA LEMOINEI. Blossoms in May and June. The Lemoinei are erect semi-dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. The branches are literally covered with small creamy white blossoms. The foliage is fine, the branches delicate and slender. It blooms fairly well in half shady places.

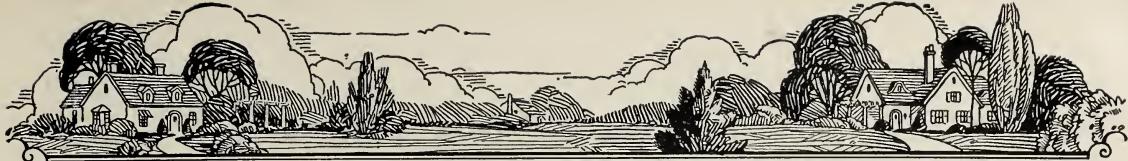
A simple, yet effective, planting. Tall shrubs at the corners, shorter ones beneath the windows.



The Syringa Coronarius blossoms profusely. The creamy white flowers are very fragrant.

SYRINGA VIRGINALIS. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall. An unusual feature of the Virginialis is that while it makes its best display of flowers in May and June it continues to blossom into the Fall. The white flowers are usually large with rounded petals and occasionally double crossed. Individual flowers measure 2 inches or more in diameter, are of the purest snow white, and excellent for cutting. Slightly fragrant.





Tamarix or Tamarisk

Grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet. It will thrive in nearly all soils and is hardy when established, but while young it is better to protect it from too severe weather. A rapid grower, and does well in sandy, barren soil. Blossoms profusely in April and May, with feathered delicate sprays of light pink and white blossoms—good for cutting.



Tamarix grows rapidly in poor soil. Its feathery foliage is unusual and handsome.

WEIGELA CANDIDA (The White Weigela). Bushy in form, growing to 6 to 8 feet in height, and is large in diameter. A very vigorous strong grower, blossoming very profusely in June and July with large showy white flowers and less profusely at intervals during the rest of the Summer.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (The Red Weigela). A dwarf form, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. Has rich dark crimson fragrant blossoms in profusion in June and July and continuing to bloom at intervals till Fall. Should be given room to develop naturally and spread out as it wants to. It should never be pruned, excepting to take out a dead branch. Does well in smoky and dusty places.

WEIGELA FLORIBUNDA. A fine large variety, growing 5 to 8 feet high. It is of



Weigela Rosea succeeds well in dusty smoky city conditions.

erect habit and a strong grower. It blooms in June, with a great abundance of dark crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar red in the bud. The flowers are fragrant. This family thrives best in a light warm soil.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Not only one of the best of this species, but one of the choicest of all the shrubs. It grows to be 4 to 6 feet high. It has a remarkably showy flower of trumpet shape of a brilliant pink color. It blossoms in June and July and at intervals through the Summer. Does well in smoke and dust, a valuable feature for city planting, and it does best if it is not pruned.

WEIGELA VARIEGATA (Variegated Leaf Weigela). The greenish yellow leaves are striped with white, making this a very fine shrub for contrast purposes. It is very striking as a specimen plant or in beds and borders. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, has pale pink blossoms in profusion in June.

Wisteria

The main stem when planted may be trimmed to make this a small tree 6 feet or more in height. It has spreading branches, from which are suspended its large showy blossoms, making it a very beautiful and unusual shrub. See Vines for further description.

Witch Hazel

(*Hamamelis virginiana*)

Grows 8 to 15 feet or more in height. It has a small starlike or branchlike pale yellow flower which opens late in October as the leaves turn golden and remains until the leaves are gone. Looks well in large masses on extensive grounds; thrives in the bog garden or other wet places and prefers the shade.

You will find the suggestions and plans in the first pages of this book of considerable value to you in planning attractively for the improvement of your grounds. If you have unusual conditions or special problems not covered there—please write to us, giving as complete information as possible and we will be glad to assist you.



Condensed Information Regarding Shrubs

Table listing Shrubs described in our Catalog arranged in the order in which they bloom during the Season

Time of Blooming	Variety	Flower Color	Height Grows in Feet	Where to Plant	Bears Berries Bark Colored Variegated Leaf
April	Cornus Mascula	Y	15	M	B
April-May	Elaeagnus Longipes	Y	8	M	B
April	Forsythia Fortunei, Forsythia Viridisima, Forsythia Intermedia	Y W	8 4	M-Sm M-m	Cb
April-May	Spirea Thunbergi	P-W	10	M-D	
April-May	Tamarix	P-W-R	5	M	
May	Almond, Double Flowering	W-P-R	5	W-Sh	
May-June	Azalea, Ghent, Mollis	W	8	M-W-Sm	B-Cb
May-June	Cornus Elegantissima	W	8	M	B
May-June	Cranberry, High Bush	W	8	M	
May-June	Deutzia Gracilis	W	3	M	
May-June	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	W	6	M	
May-June	Honeysuckle, Tartarian	R-W-P	10	M	B
May	Japan Quince	S	6	M	B
May-June	Lilac, Bush		10	M-Sm	
	Lilac, Tree	W-R-B-P-Pl	15	M-Sm	
May-June	Snowball, Common	W	8	M	
May-June	Spirea, Arguta	W	5	M-Sm	
May-June	Spirea, Prunifolia	W	7	M-Sh-Sm	
May-June	Spirea, Van Houttei	W	6	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Coronarius	W	8	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Golden	W	6	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Lemoinei	W	6	M-Sh	
May-Oct.	Syringa, Virginialis	W	6	M	
June	Barberry Thunbergi	Y	4	M-Sh-Sm	V-B
June-July	Calycanthus	Br	6	MW	Cb
June-July	Coralberry	P	4	M-Sm-D	B-Cb
June	Cornus Sanguinea	W	6	MW	
June	Deutzia, Crenata	W	8	M	
June	Deutzia, Lemoinei	W	4	M	
June-July	Elder, Common	W	10	MW	B
June-July	Elder, Golden	W	10	M-W-Sh	B
June-July	Hydrangea Arborescens	W	6	M-Sh	
June-Aug.	Kerria Japonica	Y	6	M-Sh	Cb
June	Snowball, Japan	W	8	M	B
June-July	Snowberry	P	4	M-Sh-Sm-D	B
June	Spirea Aurea	W	5	M	
June-July	Spirea Astilbe	W	3	M-Sh	
June	Sumac, Cut Leaf	Y	10	M-D	B-Cb
June-July	Syringa Gordoniensis	W	10	M	
June	Syringa Grandiflora	W	10	M	
June	Weigela Amabilis	P	6	M	
June-July	Weigela Candida	W	8	M	
June-July	Weigela, Eva Rathke	R	5	M-Sm	
June	Weigela Floribunda	R	6	M	
June-Oct.	Weigela Rosea	P	6	M-Sm	
June	Weigela Variegata	P	6	M	V
July-Oct.	Bignonia	O	10	W-M	
July-Oct.	Butterfly Bush	B	5	M	
July-Oct.	Hydrangea Hortensis	P-B	3	M	
July-Sept.	Pepper Bush	W	4	M-W-Sh	
July-Aug.	Spirea Billardi	P	6	M-D-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea Bumalda	P	3	M-Sm	V
July-Oct.	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	S	3	M-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea Callosa Alba	W	3	M-Sm	
Aug.-Sept.	Althea, Bush		6	M	
Aug.-Oct.	Althea, Tree	W-R-B-Pl-P	10	M	
Aug.-Oct.	Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora	P	6	M-Sh-Sm	
Aug.-Oct.	Hydrangea, P. G., Tree	P	8	M	

Flower Color Column

- "B"—Blue
- "M"—Maroon
- "O"—Orange
- "P"—Pink
- "Pl"—Purple
- "S"—Scarlet
- "R"—Red
- "V"—Various
- "W"—White
- "Y"—Yellow

Where to Plant Column

- "B"—Bears berries
- "Cb"—Colored bark for winter.
- "D"—Dry places
- "M"—Most anywhere
- "Sm"—Smoky places
- "Sh"—Shady places
- "V"—Variegated foliage
- "W"—Wet places

Height Column

Ultimate height grows to (about) in feet



HARDY VINES



The Trumpet Creeper, Bignonia Radicans—may be grown either as a vine or as a shrub.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (am-pe-lop'-sis veitch'-i)
(Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy or Japanese Creeper).
The best of all vines for covering stone, concrete, or brick, as it clings closely to such material without support. Not suitable to cover wood material, as it will not cling well to wood. It grows to a length of 30 to 40 feet, and under favorable conditions higher. The foliage becomes gorgeously colored in Autumn. It has black fruits, which remain into the Winter, and the vine endures smoke and dusty conditions well. To cover walls it may be planted 3 to 4 feet apart, but if care is taken to help the young shoots to spread out and get a proper start, it need not be closer than 10 feet apart.

surfaces. Vines serve a similar purpose on the exterior of a building and on fences, walls, etc.

When planting vines to cover wall, plant about 2 feet from the wall or perhaps 3 feet if possible, because the earth near the wall often contains broken stones and other rubbish without plant food. When the shoots get a 2 or 3 ft. start dig a 3 inch deep trench for each shoot from the root toward the wall in various directions and bury the shoots in these trenches, letting the ends come up in the shape of an open fan just at the base of the wall. In this way the vine gets a start in a number of directions and will spread naturally.

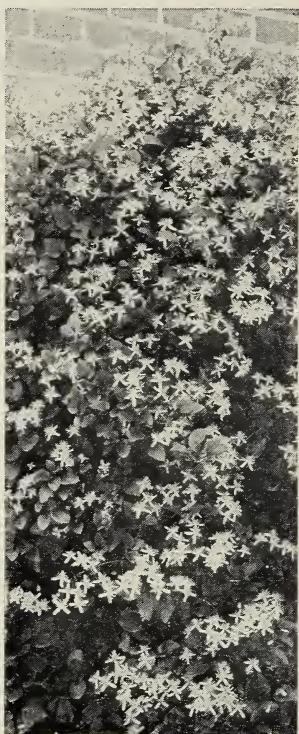
Ampelopsis

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (kwin-kwee-fol'-ia). (American Ivy, Virginia Creeper or Woodbine). Apparently branches and leaves are larger and heavier than in the Boston Ivy. It grows 20 to 30 feet in length. It is a fast vigorous grower, very hardy, can hardly be killed. The foliage is a very beautiful green, turning to colors in the Fall unequalled by any other vine. The Fall and Winter fruits are black and hang long after the foliage has dropped. Will grow in barren sandy soil, making it a good ground cover on banks, especially at the sea shore.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. See Dutchman's Pipe for description.



Ampelopsis Veitchi is the best vine for covering masonry without support.



Clematis Paniculata—a most vigorous, flowering vine. Very fragrant flowers.

Bignonia

(*Tecoma radicans*) (big-no'-ni-a t-co'-ma rad'-i-can's) (Trumpet Flower or Trumpet Creeper). A strong, robust, hardy vine, growing 15 to 20 feet. It has showy orange-red trumpet-shaped blossoms 5 or 6 inches long appearing in clusters at the tips of the branches. They begin to come in July and

continue for several weeks. The vine has fine very stout aerial roots along its branches which will cling to any material where they can find an opening for a foothold. Will cling solidly to brick or stone walls if they are old or rough enough. A magnificent vine on rocks, posts, heavy trellises, etc. The Bignonia has one excellent feature not generally known. It is just as successful as a shrub as a vine. Plant as a blossom shrub or in the shrubbery bed, giving it 6 or 8 feet of room; stake the main branch up straight until it grows that way; keep the branches trimmed back in shrub form, allowing the plant to grow to 6 or 8 feet in diameter, and you will have one of the most beautiful shrubs. This is possibly because of the robust woody growth of its branches.

BIRTHWORT. See Dutchman's Pipe for description.

BITTERSWEET, EVERGREEN. See *Euonymus radicans vegetus* for description.

Bittersweet

BITTERSWEET or CELASTRUS SCANDENS. A hardy rapid growing native vine. Its small yellow flowers, in addition to the berries, which hang all Winter, form a combination that makes this one of the most popular vines. The large clusters of orange-red berries may be cut and used to brighten the home in Winter.

Clematis

CLEMATIS COCCINEA (Kok-sin'-e-a). (Small-flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet. A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing small, thick, bell-shaped flowers, of bright coral-red, in wonderful profusion, from June till frost.

CLEMATIS, CRISPA. (Small flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet, similar to Coccinea, but with small, bell-shaped, lavender-blue flowers, borne profusely from June till frost.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Klem'-a-tis Pan-ic-u-lat'-a). (Small flowered). Sometimes called Star Clematis, Japan Clematis. It makes the most vigorous growth of them all, growing 20 to 30 feet in length, and so luxuriant in its growth that it needs frequent cutting back. Begins to blossom in late August or September, when it will be a perfect mass of dainty, small, white, star-like flowers, which have a most alluring and penetrating fragrance. The blossoms are followed by attractive, silvery white seed pods. It is one of our most satisfactory vines for porches, pergolas, trellises, etc.

CLEMATIS, DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. (Large flowered). Grows 8 to 10 feet. Considered the best double, pure white variety. Flowers are large, coming in July and lasting for several weeks.



Clematis Jackmani—a charming sight when covered with its purple flowers.

CLEMATIS, HENRYI (Hen-ry-i). (Large flowered). Grows to 10 feet. Considered the best creamy white variety. Very large flowers. A charming vine for any place. It blossoms in late July or early August, and continues to bloom freely for several weeks.

CLEMATIS, JACKMANI (Jack-man-i). (Large flowered). Grows to 10 feet. A rapid climber; blossoms July to September; flowers large, of an intense violet-purple. Probably the best known and most popular of the large-flowered kinds.

CLEMATIS, MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. (Large flowered). Grows to 8 feet. It has very large, brilliant flowers of reddish crimson. It is a free and persistent bloomer, from July to September.

CLEMATIS, RAMONA. (Large flowered). Grows from 8 to 10 feet in length, blossoming in July and for several weeks. Its flowers are large, single and of clear sky-blue.



The Cinnamon Vine is a perennial but grows up quickly, attaining to 20 feet.



Cinnamon Vine

CINNAMON VINE or DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

A hardy perennial—very hardy as to root, but dying back completely to the ground in the Fall. We recommend it highly where a quick growth is wanted, for Summer. It grows in thin, small, single branches, 10 to 20 feet long; the heart-shaped leaves growing almost directly from the stem—a beautiful, bright green. To be seen at its best it should be planted a foot apart along the space to be screened, and each branch trained to a string or cord. When thus trained it makes a very pretty, dainty porch screen all Summer. It has an inconspicuous white flower late in the season, with a delicate cinnamon odor.



Dutchman's Pipe forms a very dense sun screen.

Dutchman's Pipe

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, BIRTHWORT or ARISTOLOCHIA SI-

PHO. A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth. Attains a length of 30 feet. It has very large, heart-shaped leaves, and during the Summer has small, purplish brown blossoms. The leaves retain their dense green color from early Spring to late Fall. No other vine forms so dense a growth, shutting out the sun completely, and forming a dense screen. It is very hardy, extremely long-lived, and has the advantage of freedom from diseases and pests.

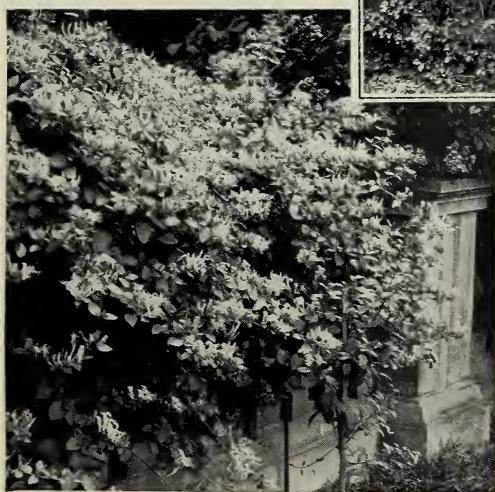


Evergreen Bittersweet

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS (U-on'-i-mus Rad'-i-cans

Veg'-i-tus). Evergreen Bittersweet, Evergreen Ivy, or Big-leaf Winter Creeper. It is an ever-

Euonymus Radicans is an evergreen and very attractive the year around.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—very decorative.

green, with large, rounded, glossy leaves which are attractive the year around, and with its orange-red fruits the plant makes a pleasant variety in the Winter garden. Grown as a vine it attains a length of 10 to 15 feet. It is essentially a cover for low walls or rock piles. It thrives in dry, sandy and barren places, and as a seashore vine, and is a success in the rock garden. It may be trimmed to retain its bushy form, or allowed to run and become a ground cover. In this capacity it becomes useful on hillsides or embankments to prevent erosion.

English Ivy

ENGLISH IVY or HEDERA HELIX.

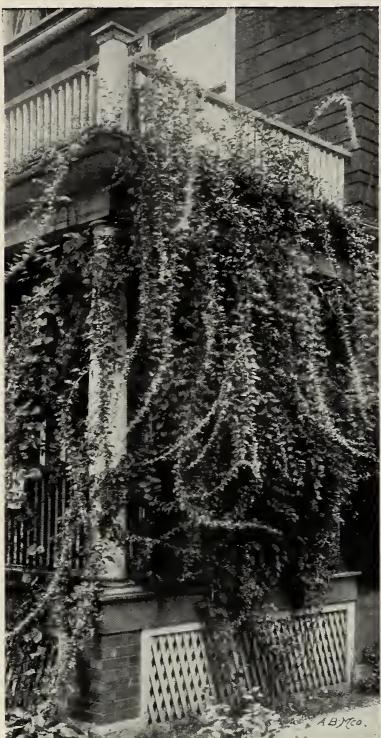
Grows 10 to 30 feet. The large leaves are three-lobed, thick and leathery; of a rich, dark, glossy green. It is a favorite vine in the rock garden; is fine for ground covering, especially in shady places where grass will not grow. It is very hardy and thrifty the year around in all but extreme climates. Its foliage is partly browned or bronzed under the Winter sun, returning to green again in the Spring.

Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPAN or LONICERA JAPONICA.

Grows 10 to 15 feet in length. Has very attractive blossoms which open white and turn to yellow, from June till September. It is a strong grower, with deep green foliage which remains green till midwinter when the vine is grown as a climber, and is evergreen till Spring when grown as a ground cover. It succeeds in dry, sandy places, or in half shaded locations, and adds to the Winter aspect with its green leaves and colored fruits.

HONEYSUCKLE, MONTHLY FRAGRANT or LONICERA BELGICA. One of the most desirable of the Honeysuckles. Of vigorous habit; produces bright red flowers freely throughout the Summer.



The pendulous branches of Matrimony Vine bear brilliant crimson berries which hang all Winter.

HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET (*Lonicera Sempervirens*). Grows 10 to 15 feet. Blooms from June to September. The blossoms are of bright scarlet, trumpet shaped and very showy. The vine is a very strong grower, with rich, dark green leaves which are gray underneath. The fruits that follow the blossoms in the Fall are yellow and hang in clusters till into the Winter. It is an exceedingly hardy vine; a fine bloomer.

HONEYSUCKLE, YELLOW TRUMPET (*Lonicera Flava*). Grows 10 to 15 feet. Is coarse and very dense in growth. Leaves are large, green, a fine feature of this variety. It blossoms in May and June—earlier than the other varieties. The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, a bright orange-yellow in color, and fragrant. The berries are in clusters and are a bright, showy scarlet.

IVY, AMERICAN. See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

IVY, JAPAN or BOSTON. See *Ampelopsis Veitchii*.

IVY, ENGLISH. See English Ivy.

LATHYRUS. See Perennial Sweet Pea.

Matrimony Vine

MATRIMONY VINE (Chinese Box Thorn or *Lycium*). Grows 8 to 10 feet. It has inconspicuous blossoms in June, and in the Fall enormous quantities of brilliant crimson berries that hang into the Winter. It is primarily a climber, but may be trimmed to a shrub form and used in the border, with excellent Winter effect. It makes a fine ground cover, but should be used sparingly for that purpose in the garden, as its roots are difficult to eradicate. It is a valuable ally in the rock garden, or in dry and difficult situations.

Perennial Sweet Pea

A very useful hardy vine growing 5 to 8 feet in length. It produces very freely and constantly clusters of typical sweet pea blossoms from July into September, sometimes till frost, rose or crimson in color. It is useful to grow naturally on banks or to train over stumps or fences. It prefers shady and moist places, thriving where other flowering vines will not live. It is herbaceous, not woody, growing up quickly in the Spring.

Silver Lace Vine

(*Polygonum Auberti*). The name gives a very good description of the beautiful lacy appearance of this late blooming vine. It is covered with a foamy spray of delicate white flowers which appear late in the Summer and usually last until frost. A strong grower and two plants will provide a good start in covering an ordinary porch the first year. The vine often grows as much as 25 feet in one season.

TRUMPET FLOWER. See *Bignonia*.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.



Silver Lace Vine describes the appearance of *Polygonum Auberti* very well.

oval, and silvery white beneath—a fine feature of this variety. It blossoms in May and June—earlier than the other varieties. The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, a bright orange-yellow in color, and fragrant. The berries are in clusters and are a bright, showy scarlet.

Wisteria

WISTERIA SINENSIS (Chinese Wisteria). (*wis-tee'-ri-a*). A woody vine of strong vigorous habit, growing to a length of 20 to 30 feet. The flowers are small in dense pendulous clusters a foot in length, purple in color, and fragrant. The vine blossoms in May and June, and frequently in August and later in lesser profusion. It will grow in any good soil and even in light sandy soil. We have the Chinese Wisteria in purple flowered and also in white flowered.

WOODBINE. See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.



The fragrance and beauty of Wisteria are not excelled by any other vine.



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Achillea

(ak-i-lee'-ah)

THE PEARL. Grows to a height of 1 to 2 feet; has white blossoms from June or July till Fall. It is of a rather low spreading habit. The flowers are on erect sturdy stalks, small, and produced in large sprays or panicles. Especially fine for cutting.

Anemone

ANEMONE JAPONICA or WINDFLOWER (a-nem'-o-ne).

Grows naturally in elevated places exposed to the wind. We grow the Japanese because of the late blooming quality, which makes it more usable. Grows 2 to 3 feet in height. The flower stems are tall and stately, bearing flowers about 2 inches across, which are waxlike, very dainty and very fine for cutting. Blooming period from late August to middle of November when other flowers are scarce. We grow the two following varieties:

WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white flowers.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Semi-double, flowers of delicate rose-pink.



Whirlwind Anemone—for Fall flowers is unexcelled.

Anchusa

ANCHUSA ITALICA (Alkanet or Bugloss) (an-ku'-sa). It forms a dense rounded bush 4 to 6 feet tall, which in late May or June is covered with masses of rich dark Gentian or Cobalt blue flowers an inch wide, which continue to bloom all Summer if not allowed to go to seed. Flowers should be cut off as they fade. It is easy of cultivation, but prefers sunlight.

Aquilegia or Columbine

(ak-quill-e'-ge-a)

This flower is fond of moist places, but also thrives well in dry sandy spots. It does equally well in sun or shade. Grows to 2 or 3 feet tall, has attractive foliage, and its blossoms are of various bright colors, including shades of yellow, white, blue, red, and pink, appearing in clusters or as individual blossoms. Blooms in May and June.

Aster or Stokes' Aster

(Also called Cornflower and Stokesia Cyanea)

We favor the Stokesia cyanea, the light blue or lavender-blue variety. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall and is covered with beautiful flowers often 4 or 5 inches across and blooming continually from July to October.

ASTILBE or HERBACEOUS SPIREA. For description see Spirea Astilbe.

Bleeding Heart

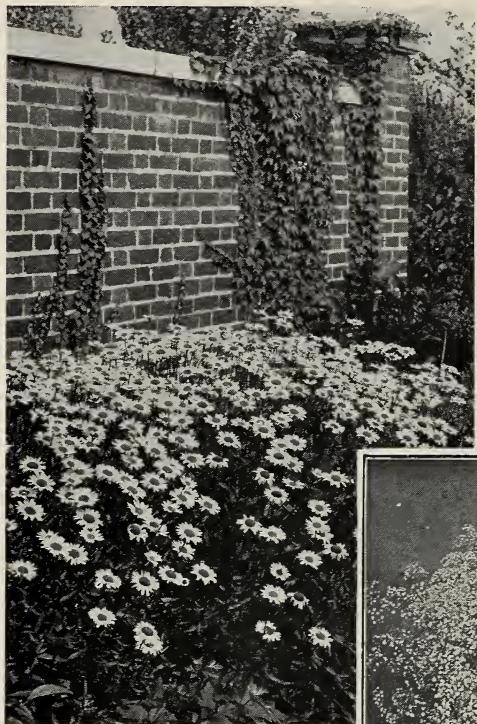
(Officially known as Dicentra Spectabilis)

(Also known as Seal Flower or Lyre Flower)

The base of the flower is furnished with two sheathlike spurs; has heart-shaped blossoms, rose-pink in color, from May to July, with occasional blossoms later. The plant grows to 2 feet and will grow in sun or shade and is perfectly hardy.



Such a flower-bordered walk as this offers many delights to the owner from early Spring to Winter. A long succession of vari-colored bloom all through the growing year.



Shasta Daisies.

Bluebird Flower

(Also called Blue Jay Flower, Veronica or Speedwell)

The plant itself is 2 or 3 feet tall. The blossoms are deep blue in color and on long spikes at the end of upright stems, shooting up 3 or 4 feet. One of the handsomest of the blue flowering plants. Perfectly hardy. The spikes are completely studded with these beautiful blue flowers for a foot or more along its stem. Has a long blooming season and is one of the best for sandy, barren, dry places.



Gypsophila—well-named
Baby's Breath.

Baby's Breath or Gypsophila

(Also called Chalk Plant)
(gyp-sof'-i-lah)

Grows to 2 or 3 feet. It blossoms from July to September. Blossoms are minute, whitish pink, formed in delicate misty clouds. Of easy culture in open rather dry spots. Is good for cutting because of the wiry stiff flower stems.

Campanula or Canterbury Bell

(Also called Bellflower or Harebell)
(cam-pa-nu'-lah)

The old favorite Canterbury Bell or the Cup and Saucer Campanula is of very easy culture, growing either in shade or sunshine or in the rock garden. The plant is 2 or 3 feet tall. Blossoms in June and July and longer if in partial shade. Has drooping bell-shaped flowers along upright stems in various colors and white.

Hardy Chrysanthemum

(kris-an'-the-mum)

Grows 1 to 2 feet tall. The flowers are in all shades of white, red, orange, yellow, and pink. Blossoms from late August or September well into November. It is easy to grow, succeeding anywhere, and gives color to the beds and borders and the open spaces in the shrubbery beds in the late Fall.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM. See shasta Daisy.
COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.

Coreopsis

(core-e-op'-sis)

(Sometimes called Tickseed)

Grows to 1½ to 2 feet. It blooms in June and will continue until Fall if cut every day. The flowers are brilliant yellow and daisy-like in form. It is hardy and easy to grow, excellent for cutting, thrives almost anywhere and blooms very profusely.

Shasta Daisy

(Officially known as Chrysanthemum Maximum)

It grows 12 to 15 inches tall and blossoms from June to September. The flower has a small yellow center and long snow-white petals. It will grow anywhere, but succeeds best in deep, somewhat moist, soil. Blooms very freely.

To assist you in selecting perennials for special purposes and conditions we have prepared tables of such information which appear on pages 34 and 35.



The hardy Chrysanthemums bloom late in Fall until hard freezing weather.



Delphinium or Larkspur

(*del-fin'-i-um*)

The plant itself grows to about 18 inches high. The blossom stems are 3 to 4 feet tall, and under good conditions, as high as 5 to 6 feet. Flowers are in various shades of blue, from very pale to very deep indigo blue. The Delphinium has its first and best blooming in June and July. As the blossoms fade cut the blossoming stem to the ground and another will grow up quickly and blossom. Repeating this will prolong the blossoming season until November. The Delphinium does best in rich deeply cultivated soil, but will grow well anywhere.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS. See Garden Pinks.

Digitalis or Foxglove

(*dig-i-tal-lis*)

The plant itself is hardy and ornamental. Grows to a foot or more in height. The blossoms are borne on long stiff flower stems that rise to 3 to 5 feet tall. It blossoms in June or July, but the season may be prolonged into late August or September if the stalks are cut down when the blossoms fade. It does well in either sun or shade. Blossoms are white, pink, lavender, and rose, with intermediate shades, while the throats of the individual flowers are attractively spotted.

Eulalia

(*u-la'-li-a*)

EULALIA GRACILLIMA or STRIPED EULALIA. An ornamental grass or Japanese Rush that grows to the height of 4 to 5 feet in large clumps, spreading to several feet in diameter. Has very long, green leaves with a silvery white midrib or stripe running through the center.



Foxgloves—very showy pale yellow spikes in early Summer.



Larkspur—tall spikes. All shades of blue and white. June to September.

Forget-Me-Not

(*Myosotis Scorpioides*)

One of the finest old-fashioned flowers. A blue flower and quite a profuse bloomer; dwarf and compact habit. Blossoms in the Spring and continues most of the Summer. Require plenty of shade. Very suitable as a ground covering among evergreens in bulb beds.

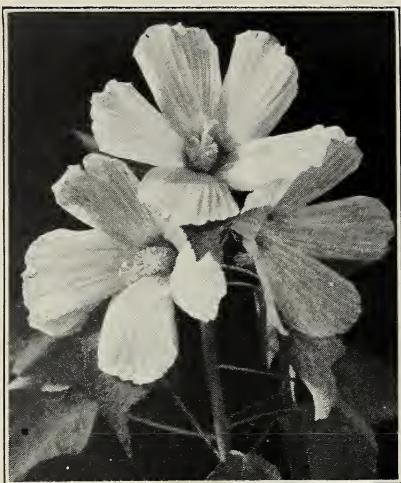
Garden Pinks

HARDY PINKS or GRASS PINKS or DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS. Grow to a height of 6 inches to 1 foot. They are very hardy and exceedingly useful where plants of low growth are required. Is an excellent border plant for beds of any sort or for bordering garden paths. Blossoms appear in May and June and on through the Summer if kept cut. Flowers are about an inch across and in various colors, pink, purple, white, and variegated, with fringed petals, and a spicy penetrating perfume. Will grow almost anywhere, but prefer a sunny dry location. A very free bloomer and excellent for cutting.

Gaillardia Aristata or Blanket Flower

(*gay-lar'-dee-ah*)

Grows to 1½ to 2 feet in height. Blossoms profusely from June till November. Flowers are daisy-like in form 2 or 3 inches across and gorgeously colored. The center of the flower is a dark reddish brown or maroon, while the petals are orange, crimson red, yellow, or copper, shading into rings of color. They do best in a rather light soil.



Enormous hollyhock-like blooms decorate the Hibiscus from June to October.

Hibiscus or Rose Mallow

(high-biss'-cuss)

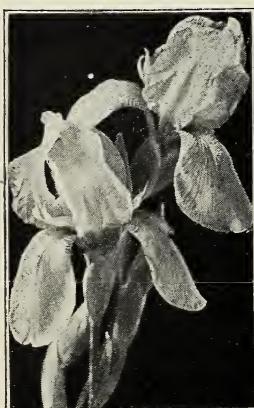
Is a very beautiful plant with attractive foliage, growing 3 to 4 feet tall. Blossoms are large, sometimes 6 inches across, showy, waxlike, and in shape much like the single hollyhock, but much larger. Very hardy everywhere and thrives in either dry or moist places, but prefers a moist soil. A profuse bloomer from June to October. We sell the two most popular varieties as follows:

CRIMSON EYE. Immense flowers of pure white with large center or eye of deep velvety crimson.

MALLOW, GIANT-FLOWERING. A variety with good size, and its brilliancy and freedom of bloom is unsurpassed. The colors of flowers are red, pink, or white.

Hollyhock or Althea Rosea

It grows from 5 to 8 feet tall. Has large, attractive leaves, and the flowers are borne on tall, sturdy stalks in perfect rosettes. Blossoms from July on through the season with very tall spikes of bloom, producing a bold effect that can be secured by no other perennial. Requires a deep, rich soil to be at its best, but will grow well anywhere, except in ground where water stands. We grow the double-flowered in colors of red, white, pink and yellow.



German Iris—tall spikes of many colored bloom.

Iberis or Hardy Candytuft

Grows 6 to 12 inches in height. Has white flowers in May and June, and in early locations in April. It is a compact, dwarf plant with a foliage which is usually evergreen. It is a fine plant for the front of the border or for edging and is very hardy.



Double Hollyhocks.

Iris

DWARF CRESTED IRIS. We sell the variety **Cristata** (cris-tat'-ah). It blooms in late April or May, is light blue in color, and grows 3 to 6 inches in height. It is of strong growth, hardy, and forms great masses when allowed to spread.

GERMAN IRIS. The kind most commonly grown. This Iris is indispensable, because it will grow in any location. The plant grows 1½ to 2 feet tall, with blossom stalks growing 1 to 2 feet higher. Flowers delightfully fragrant, lasting well into June. Good for cutting. The basic colors are white, yellow, dark and light purples, with many variations of shading and color.



IRIS—Continued.

IRIS PUMILA (Hybrid). (Sometimes called Crimean Iris). Blooms in late March, April and into May. Grows to a height of 6 to 12 inches. The blossoms are large and showy, rising usually about 8 inches above the ground. Is fine for forcing in pots for house culture. There are three colors: Cyanea—blue or purple; Excelsa—lemon-yellow; and pure white.

JAPANESE IRIS. Flowers through July and usually well into August. Plant grows to 3 feet in height and bears large, flat-topped flowers. A very graceful appearing plant. Will thrive anywhere, prefers a moist location. Colors are crimson, dark purple, creamy yellow and white, with various markings and veinings.

SIBERIAN IRIS. Begins to bloom in June, just as the German Iris is finishing, and last into July. This Iris will grow under any conditions, but prefers a moist soil. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet tall, is dense and tufted. Blossom stems are tall and erect, growing 1 to 2 feet above the plant. The flowers are rather small, not over 2 inches across, but are dainty and very beautiful in various shades of blue with white markings.

Kansas Gay Feather

LIATRIS PYCNOTACHYTA. Purple flowers on long spikes make this one of the most unusual as well as attractive perennials. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high and blossoms during July and August. If you once saw this plant in bloom you would surely have several in your garden. The foliage is thick and rather grasslike, with short blades off from the stem of the plant.

Chinese Lantern Plant

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI, or LANTERN GROUND CHERRY. The plant is hardy, growing to about 2 feet high, bushy in form, with large, heart-shaped leaves. It has inconspicuous white flowers in July, followed by fruits which grow out from the erect stem, and are enclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As Autumn approaches the husks turn to a glowing red. When fully ripe, along in October, the flowering stems may be cut and put in dry vases in the house

where the husks retain their vivid color all Winter; or they may be left on the plants, where they also retain their color into the Winter, making them fine for outdoor Winter color.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium for description.

Lychnis or Campion

(lick'-niss)

Sometimes called Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin or Lamp Flower. The plant is around 2 to 3 feet tall, the leaves narrow and hairy. It blossoms in June, the flowers of brilliant scarlet borne on stout, erect stems rising above the foliage, and lasting through July and into August.

MALLOW, GIANT FLOWERING. See Hibiscus for description.

Monarda

(mo-nar'-dah)

MONARDA DIDYMA, BEE BALM, BERGAMOT or OSWEGO TEA. The variety we grow is the scarlet variety, now officially named Blazing Bee Balm. Is a narrow, upright plant, growing 2 to 4 feet tall. The leaves are coarse and heavily veined, aromatic and very attractive. The blossoms are brilliant scarlet on erect stems, stately and striking. The plant blooms freely from June to September. Prefers a moist location but succeeds anywhere in the garden in any soil. Blooming all Summer, and adorning any situation, it is a valuable plant. Does well in part shade.

Pampas Grass

CORTADERIA ARGENTEA. One of the most beautiful fancy Grasses. The plant grows to a height of about four feet; foliage green, long and narrow. From it rise tall, slender, silvery waving plumes of creamy white blossoms in late Summer, sometimes to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Lychnis—a brilliant spot in the garden in June.



Lantern Plant—scarlet seed husks, odd and decorative.



Lychnis—a brilliant spot in the garden in June.



Peonies

The fragrant odor, size and variety of colors of bloom and hardiness of the plant, make the Peony the queen of all flowers. They may be used effectively in almost any situation and no planting is complete without a liberal planting of Peonies. We sell the following well selected varieties. The assortment covers all shades of color from pure white to the darkest red, and a planting of this collection will insure having gorgeous flowers in bloom during the entire Peony season.

EDULIS SUPERBA (*ay'-du-lis su-per'-ba*). (Early). Dark pink, a strong grower, very fragrant, prolific bloomer. Reliable and one of the best for cut flowers.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS (*duchess-duh-nee-moor*). (Early). Pure white with sulphur white collar; vigorous grower and fine bloomer. One of the best whites. Pleasant odor; upright in growth; very decorative.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. (Early). Pinkish crimson. A very choice variety; one of the best reds; very fragrant and showy; good for cutting.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (*fess'-ti-vah max'-i-mah*). (Early). Pure white with crimson markings. Not only considered one of the best whites, but one of the very best of all Peonies. Very dependable; stiff, long stems; very fragrant; the most popular variety for cutting.

ROSEA PLENA SUPERBA (*rose'-ee-ah plee'-nah su-per'-ba*). (Early). Brilliant crimson; large full, double flowers; massive; a very superior red sort.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA FLORA PLENA. (Early). The old favorite. A rich, deep crimson blossom; blooming early for Decoration Day. It has been called the Decoration Day Peony.

FELIX CROUSSE. (Midseason). Bright red. Is a vigorous grower; has good odor; is spreading in habit, and blooms freely and in clusters. Is a very reliable red, and should be in every collection.

FLORAL TREASURE. (Midseason). Pale lilac-rose, flecked with crimson. Very large, showy, rose type; fragrant; fine bloomer; strong, tall, upright; fine for cutting.

PHILOMELE. (Midseason). Center violet-rose, with amber-yellow anemone collar. A violet-



Floral Treasure.

rose center gradually develops, the petals of which are edged dark crimson, inside of amber yellow. Fragrance pleasant. Strong, upright, of medium height. Blooms freely.

MME. CROUSSE (Madame Croose). (Midseason). Pure white with faint crimson markings. Large, globular blossoms; fragrant; plant of medium height; a very beautiful variety.

DELACHEI (*de-lash'-eye*). (Midseason). Crimson-maroon. Vigorous grower; fine bloomer; medium height; a good red; used extensively as a commercial variety.

LADY BRAMWELL. (Midseason). Silvery rose, free bloomer; rather delicate but will thrive in good soil; beautiful, large flowers; one of the best for cutting.

COURONNE D'OR (*coo'-run-dor*). (Late). White, with a ring of yellow stamens and crimson flecks in the white. Has a delicate water lily fragrance; strong grower and a free bloomer; medium height; one of the choicest; a very valuable variety for dependability and size.

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA (*gran-die-flow'-rah rose'-e-ah*). (Late). Shell-pink. Flowers large and flat with incurved petals; strong grower; very fragrant; an attractive kind.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (Louis Van Hoot). (Late). Dark crimson, almost purple. Vigorous grower; fine foliage; medium height; and fine red for late blooming.



Duchesse de Nemours.

Peonies By Color

Peonies may be ordered by color and plants of desirable varieties of the color selected will be delivered. We offer Pink, Purple, Red and White by color.



Phlox

Wherever there is a vacant spot that needs a plant, put in Phlox. It is a tidy, compact plant and the blossoms are conspicuous in all colors. It will grow anywhere in almost any soil and in all parts of our country. The secret of success with Phlox is giving it plenty of water, especially before and during the blossoming period, keeping the plant green and the flower large and bright. This prolongs the blossoming season from July till Fall. Phlox is a heavy feeder and needs rich soil to do its best. They may be planted Spring or Fall. Plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet. Phlox is one of the best flowers for cutting and the plant is improved and the season prolonged by cutting the blossom stems as they open. Flowers may be used for all occasions where cut flowers are desired. We have a good collection and offer the following varieties:

BEACON. A brilliant cherry-red; very showy.

B. COMpte. A rich dark ox-blood-red; a color of its own and one you want.

BRIDESMAID. White flowers with large crimson eye or center; tall and very fine.

CHAMPS ELYSEE. Large, fine, rich purplish crimson flowers; very effective; plant rather dwarf.

FRAULEIN G. VON LASSBURG. Purest white; very large individual flowers; a midseason variety; tall plants. One of the very best whites; good anywhere, and one of the best for massing.

IRIS. Pale violet with deep blue center; a singly effective color.

LA VAGUE. A beautiful lavender-pink color; a very profuse bloomer.

MISS LINGARD. One of the best for many reasons; produces immense blossoms of snowy white in June, and again bursts forth with a season of bloom in September. It has beautiful foliage and habits of growth. This variety should be in every garden.

PANTHEON. Deep salmon-rose; very large flower with lighter center. The plant is tall, and the flowering season medium to late. Flowers borne on branching spikes. One of the best for all purposes.

MRS. CHAS. DORR. A beautiful shade of lavender; flowers in large conical heads.

RHINELANDER. Beautiful salmon-pink that is so popular now; has immense flower heads.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Rose-carmine or cherry-red with claret eye or center; very bright in appearance; tall; one of the best.

RYNSTROM or RIJNSTROOM. A fine carmine-rose, the same tint as the Paul Neyron rose. Plant tall and symmetrical; midseason to late; flowers in immense trusses.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER. Very bright crimson; free bloomer; one of the best crimsons.

SUNSET. A beautiful deep pink; one of the very best. Very decorative in the shrubbery; superb in masses.

THOR. A deep red eye against a salmon-pink background, making a very striking effect.

PINKS. See Garden Pinks.

Oriental Poppy

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. It grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet and blossoms in June and July. The flowers are very large, 4 to 6 inches across, and of a brilliant orange-scarlet color with large black or purple blotches at the base of the petal, with a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the flower. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems about 3 feet tall.

RUDBECKIA. See Golden Glow.



Top—*La Vague*.
Left—*B. Compte*.
Bottom—*Miss Lingard*.

Stonecrop

SEDUM SPECTABILIS. We offer what we consider the best of the Stonecrops. This plant is attractive both for its foliage and bunches of bright pink flowers. An ideal border plant in front of shrubs or other plants and also a favorite for the rock garden. Does well anywhere.

Sweet William

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. One of the most popular old garden favorites; grows to 12 or 18 inches in height. Blossoms in May, June, July, and intermittently thereafter, the flowers being in large, flat clusters in all shades of pink, white and red; a cheerful, fragrant and showy perennial.

Spirea Astilbe

(spy-ree'-ah as-till'-be)

(Goat's Beard or Meadow Sweet)

The plant is around 2 feet tall with foliage that remains beautiful all season. The plant blossoms in June, lasting until July, and sometimes into August. The flowers are borne in huge feathery panicles like large plumes, in colors of pink and white, rising above the plant to a height of 3 to 4 feet. Prefers a moist, shady situation, but will grow in any good garden soil and is very hardy.



Japanese Spurge

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. An ideal ground cover; dwarf in habit; growing about 6 to 9 inches and sometimes even taller. Has evergreen foliage and is a fine plant for dense shade and as a ground cover in evergreen plantings. Has small, blue flowers. Also used for covering graves.

Tritoma

TRITOMA PFITZERI (try-toh'-ma fitzer'-eye). (Also called Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker, or Torch Lily). An unusual appearing plant. It is of tropical aspect, with rushlike, arching foliage; dense and beautiful. Smooth, thick flower stalks shoot up from the foliage in late July or August to a height of 3 or 4 feet or more, at the end of which is a single, fiery orange cone of flowers, sometimes 12 inches in length, a hundred or more blossoms on each cone. The blooming period sometimes extends to October.

Yucca

(yuck'-ah)

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA or **COMMON YUCCA**. (Sometimes called Adam's Needle). Its foliage is evergreen, making it a good plant for Winter aspect. The plant itself is low and broad, with leaves broad, thick, pointed and swordlike, growing to a length of 1 to 2 feet and drooping over to the ground. It blossoms in June and July on sturdy stalks that shoot up above the foliage to a height of anywhere from 3 to 6 feet. The blossoms are dainty, bell-shaped flowers, of an exquisite waxy cream-white, borne in clusters on small branches growing out from the main stalk.



The evergreen foliage and tall spikes of creamy white bloom of Yucca Filamentosa.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROUND COVER

Anemone or Windflower.
Forget-me-not or Myosotis.
Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra.
Stonecrop or Sedum.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR ROCK GARDEN

Aquilegia or Columbine.
Aster, Cornflower or Stokesia cyanea.
Baby's Breath or Gypsophila.
Bleeding Heart or Dicentra.
Forget-me-not or Myosotis.
Iberis or Candytuft.

Iris, Dwarf Crested.

Iris, Pumila.

Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra.

Lychnis or Campion.

Pinks or Dianthus plumarius.

Stonecrop or Sedum.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR DRY LOCATIONS

Aquilegia or Columbine.
Baby's Breath or Gypsophila.
Blue Bird Flower or Veronica.
Iris, except Japanese.
Kansas Gay Feather or Liatris.
Lychnis or Campion.

Table listing all perennials described in our catalog arranged in the order in which they bloom during the season:

Time of Blooming	Variety	Flower Color	Height in Feet	Cut F.W.
April-May	Pachysandra or Japanese Spurge	B	1/2	
April-June	Iberis or Candytuft	W	1	C
April-July	Iris	V	1	CCC
May-June	Garden Pinks	V	1	C
May-June	Aquilegia or Columbine	S-Y	3	C
May-June	Myosotis or Forget-me-not	B	1	
May-July	Bleeding Heart	P	2	C
May-On	Peony	V	2	CCC
June-July	Spirea Astilbe	W-P	2	CCC
June-Sept.	Daisy, Shasta	W	1	CCC
June-On	Sweet William	V	1	CCC
June-On	Gaillardia	V	2	CCC
June-Aug.	Lychnis	S	3	C
June-July	Campanula or Canterbury Bell	V	3	C
June-July	Heliotrope	P	3	C
June-Fall	Coreopsis	Y	2	CCC
June-July	Poppy, Oriental	S	2	C
June-On	Delphinium or Larkspur	B	5	C
June-July	Digitalis or Foxglove	W-P	4	CC
June-July	Yucca	W	2	
June-Oct.	Hibiscus or Mallow	R-P-W	4	
June-Sept.	Monarda	R	4	
June-Aug.	Anchusa	B	5	C
July-Aug.	Kansas Gay Feather or Liatris	Pur.	5	C
July-Sept.	Blue Bird Flower or Veronica	B	3	C
July-On	Hollyhock	V	7	
July-Sept.	Gypsophila or Baby's Breath	P	3	CC
July-On	Salvia	S	3	CCC
July-Sept.	Achillea	W	2	CCC
July-Sept.	Rudbeckia or Golden Glow	Y	6	C
July-Oct.	Aster, Cornflower	B	2	CC
July-Oct.	Phlox	V	2	CCC
Aug.-Sept.	Helianthus	Y	6	CC
Aug.-Sept.	Sedum or Stonecrop	P	1	
Aug.-Oct.	Tritoma; Red Hot Poker or Flame Flower	O	4	
Aug.-On	Anemone	P-W	3	
Sept.-On	Chrysanthemum	W-P-O-Y	2	C
Sept.-On	Caryopteris	B	2	C
October	Lantern Plant	Seed pods red	2	C
	Eulalia		4	
	Pampas Grass		8	

FLOWER COLOR COLUMN

B—Blue

O—Orange

P—Pink

Pur.—Purple

R—Red

S—Scarlet

W—White

V—Various

Y—Yellow

Pinks or Dianthus.

Stonecrop or Sedum

Yucca.

PLANTS FOR SHADED POSITIONS

Anemone or Windflower.

Aquilegia or Columbine.

Bleeding Heart or Dicentra.

Campanula or Canterbury Bells.

Digitalis or Foxglove.

Forget-me-not or Myosotis.

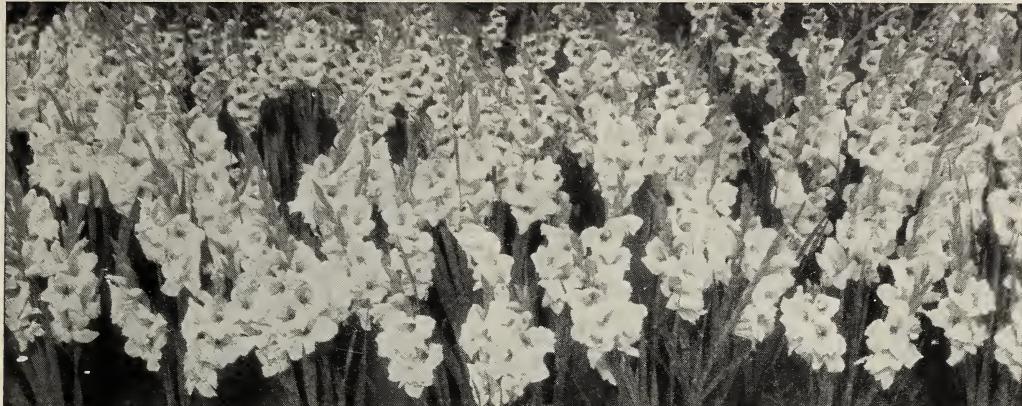
Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra.

Lily-of-the-Valley or Convallaria.

Lychnis or Campion.

Spirea Astilbe or Meadow Sweet.

Stonecrop or Sedum.



The Gladiolus is exceptionally effective in massed plantings.

BULBS AND TUBERS

A BULB is really one large bud, sending up its shoots from one opening in the bulb, and should be planted with the one opening pointing upwards. The small roots grow down from the bottom of the bulb.

A TUBER is a short, fleshy, underground stem or shoot, on which are several small buds, or "eyes," each of which will send up a shoot or branch as the potato does. The tuber may be planted either perpendicular or horizontal with its most promising looking "eyes" up.

As a class, the bulbs may be taken up and stored for Winter, or left in the ground; while the tubers must be taken up in the Fall and stored in a dry, cool place. When bulbs are taken up, it should be done after the tops have died and they are matured. They should be left out until they are dry, and may then be spread out on the floor of a loft or attic. Tubers should be taken up in the Fall only—as potatoes are, and may be put in sand in a cool, dry, frost-proof cellar, and some of them may be put in bags and hung in a dry, frostless place.

PLANTING TABLE FOR BULBS AND OTHER PLANTS

This table applies to all other plants as well as bulbs.

The diameters given are for circular beds, which may be used as a basis for beds of other shapes as follows: For square beds practically the same diameter may be used as for circular beds. For oval or oblong beds, the proper number of plants is computed thus: Add the length and the breadth, and divide by two. The resulting figure may be compared to the diameter of a circular bed. For instance you want a bed 10 feet long and 6 feet wide. Add 10 and 6 and you will get 16. Divide by 2 and you will have 8. The same number of plants will be required as in a circular bed 8 feet in diameter.

Diameter of bed	6 in. apart	12 in. apart	18 in. apart	24 in. apart	30 in. apart
3 feet	28	7			
6 "	112	28	13	7	
10 "	320	80	36	20	13
15 "	704	176	78	44	28
20 "	1256	314	139	78	50

In planting circular beds it is best to have tall plants in the center and grade down. Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli and Tuberoses must be planted in the Spring. Crocuses, Narcissi, Tulips and Hyacinths must be planted in the Fall.



This illustration shows the correct arrangement of a circular bed.



B—bulbs.

T—tubers.

Cannas (T) (can'-ah)

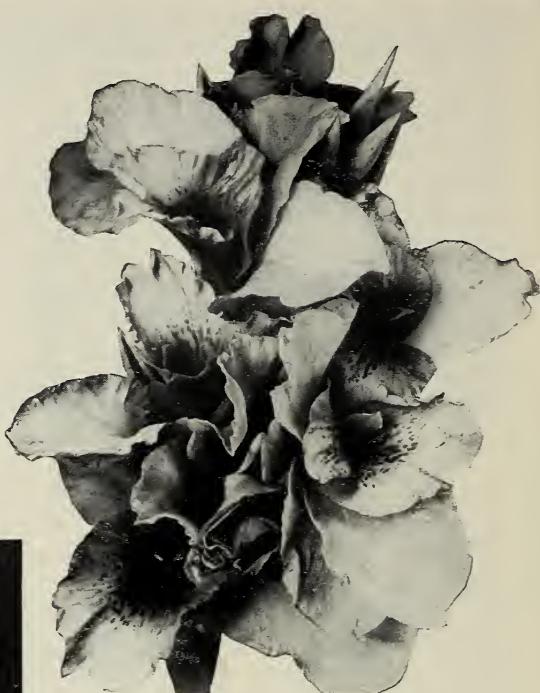
FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY

We offer the following well selected varieties:

KING HUMBERT. Has huge orange-scarlet flowers with red markings. The foliage is dark bronze throughout the season. Leaves are large, thick and leathery; considered by some to have the best foliage of all the Cannas. It is a strong grower, 4 to 5 feet high.

THE PRESIDENT. Rich scarlet blossoms, frequently 7 inches across when open, produced on sturdy stalks, well above the luxuriant green foliage. Height about 5 feet.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Flowers are large, bright yellow, lightly flecked with red; foliage light green, forming a pleasant contrast to the flowers. A free blooming orchid-flowered variety. Height 4 to 5 feet.



Canna, Yellow King Humbert.



Hyacinth.

Crocus (B)

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

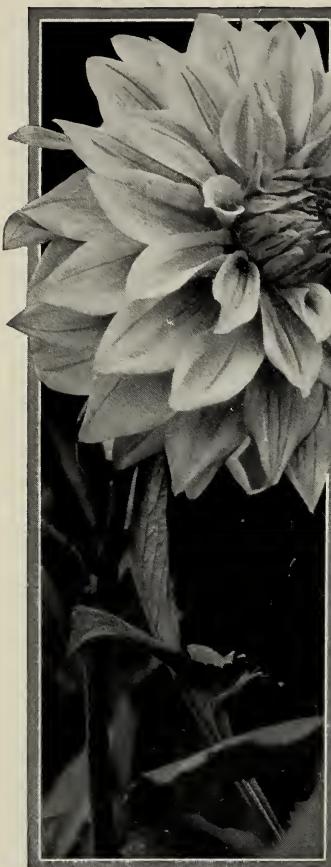
Its cheerful, colorful flowers, white and various shades of blue and yellow, appear in March and early April, as the snow disappears. It requires no attention beyond planting in the Fall and will cheer the eye by its audacious beauty when nearly all else in the garden is dormant.

Unless Crocuses are planted in beds that will be needed for other plants, there is no need to take them out after blossoming. When taken up they may be dried and stored in the loft or attic. The bulbs need to be but about two inches under the surface.

DAHLIAS (T). See page 39.



The plucky Crocuses—earliest of flowers.



Decorative Dahlia.

WILLIAM REID BUTLER (Peony-flowered). Very large, fluffy, white flowers; stems extremely long, when in full bloom the flowers almost completely hide the foliage. One of the greatest bloomers in its class.

ETHEL VICK (Show). Flowers are a beautiful soft pink; well formed, ball-shaped; each petal tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity; free flowering and desirable for cutting.

AMBER QUEEN (Pompon). Flowers a rich, clear amber, shaded with apricot. A free flowering and very satisfactory variety.

PRIDE (Pompon). Has deep crimson flowers of perfect shape and habit.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE (Cactus). Rich, salmon-tinted apricot color. Easy to grow; one of the most profuse bloomers.

KRIEMHILDE (Cactus). An exquisite combination of ivory-white and pink. Fine variety for cutting; keeps well; flowers abundant and large, often five inches or more in diameter.

J. H. JACKSON (Cactus). The color is a deep velvety black-maroon, very gorgeous and rich. One of the largest and best Cactus Dahlias.

MAUDE ADAMS (Show). White, with a suffusion of lavender at center. An early and very free blooming sort; large, shapely flowers on large stems; very lasting, very dainty and fine for cutting.

Dahlias (T)

(dal'-yah)

FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY

Five of the main varieties of Dahlias are the Decorative, the Peony-flowered, the Pompon, the Show, and the Cactus.

The Show Dahlias are those that have a round or spherical head of quilled florets or petals. The petals look as though they were rolled into quills.

Pompon Dahlias may be regarded as a small type of the Show Dahlia. The petals are rolled tighter, the flower heads are smaller and round.

Decorative Dahlias are very different. The florets or petals are broad, flat (not quilled), and nearly straight, arranged somewhat irregularly. The flower heads are not spherical like the Show Dahlia, but are inclined to be flat, or massive.

Cactus Dahlias have large, loosely-formed, chrysanthemum-like flowers. The long, narrow petals are rolled, or twisted, into quills—some tightly rolled; others more loosely.

Peony-flowered Dahlias are so called from their resemblance to semi-double peonies. Some are artistically irregular with long stems.

Dahlias are from 2 to 4 feet in height, or more. The various kinds are quite uniform in height, averaging perhaps 3 feet.

It is satisfied with almost any type of soil, but it blossoms most profusely when planted in a warm, loose soil, not too rich. In a freshly fertilized soil or in a soil with too much humus the plants grow too rank, the strength going to stalk and leaf rather than blossoms. When it is necessary to plant in such soil it is better to add a quantity of sand to lighten it. It does well in a partial shade, but does not like too much moisture. However, it is not necessary to take any of these precautions, as it will do well anywhere.

Dahlias are in blossom from July till frost, and are among the very best flowers for cutting. We offer the following varieties:

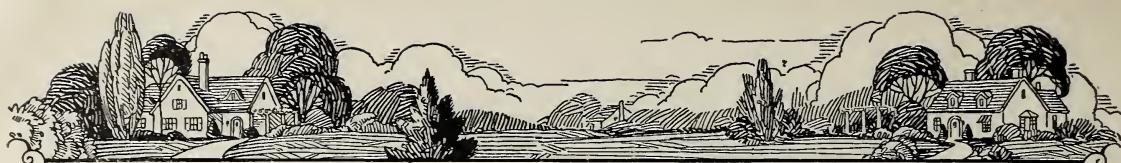
JACK ROSE (Decorative). The best crimson for garden or cutting. **SYLVIA** (Decorative). Deep pink, shading to light pink, almost white at the center.

GOLDEN WEST (Decorative). Very large, pure yellow flowers; ends of petals split. Has long stems; very desirable for cutting.

OREGON BEAUTY (Peony-flowered). An intense oriental red, suffused with garnet, a golden sheen over all. Blossoms are large and profuse, stems long and stiff; very brilliant.



Cactus Dahlias.



Lilies (B)

CANDLESTICK LILY (*Lilium Dauricum*). This beautiful Lily is of easy culture; grows 2 to 3 feet high and produces 3 to 5 upright, scarlet flowers, dotted black. Blooms in June and July. Very hardy, and succeeds almost anywhere.

DAY LILY or Plantain Lily (*Funkia*). Has large spikes of fragrant, tubular flowers, 4 to 6 inches long, in large heads, borne a foot or more above the foliage, and having an orange-like fragrance. The leaves are shaped like the small Plantain leaves, but are large, broad, glossy, light green, and very attractive. The plant itself grows to a height of 12 to 18 inches, and the leaves drooping gracefully low to the ground give the plant a rounded, compact, mushroom-like shape, 2 feet or more in diameter. Planted 2 feet apart in rows it soon becomes a solid mass. Bears showy white blossoms in August and September. It is one of our most useful late Summer perennials and exceedingly popular. Easy to grow.

LEMON LILY or Yellow Day Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*). Deep yellow. An early perennial, blooming in June and July. Thrives in almost any garden soil, but is most luxuriant in moist and partially shady places. On the plant the blossoms close at night, hence the name Day Lily. This plant requires considerable room, and the roots spread rapidly. Its habit is entirely different from the true Lily type, although its blossoms resemble the Lilies, and we list it as a Lily.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (*Convallaria*). Plant and flower grow to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Flowers are pure white, very fragrant, bell-shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. The roots are not bulbs, but jointed stems, called "pips." We sell them in good sized clumps.



The Lemon or Yellow Day Lilies.

MADONNA LILY (*Lilium candidum*). Sometimes called Annunciation Lily. The stems are stiff, erect; blossoms a glistening white, and very fragrant, profusely borne in June and July. Its height is from 3 to 5 feet. Unlike most of the Lilies, which prefer half-shade, the Madonna should be grown, if possible, in full sunlight. It may be potted and placed in cold storage (in cold frame or cold, moist cellar), then forced in conservatory, greenhouse or sunny window for Winter blooming or for Easter.

REGAL LILY or *Myriophyllum* (*Lilium Regale*). The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary-yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite. It blooms early in July and continues to blossom into August. It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming.

RUBRUM (*Lilium speciosum rubrum*). White. Conspicuously marked with ruby-red spots. Blossoms in August and September. This and the following varieties are of the true Lily type, tall, straight, narrow—blooming on short stems from the tall main stem. They may be bunched close together—6 inches apart—or further if desired, and the location demands. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

SUPERBUM (*Lilium superbum*). A grand Lily, often growing over 8 feet high, and produces 20 to 30 beautiful orange-red flowers in July. Perfectly hardy, can be planted in any situation, and will take care of itself after planting. One of the most satisfactory Lilies.

TIGER, DOUBLE (*Lilium tigrinum flore pleno*). Has full, fluffy, double flowers in August and September, bright orange-scarlet, spotted with black. Taller than the single, growing 4 to 5 feet.

TIGER, SINGLE (*Lilium tigrinum*). The good old Tiger Lily, growing to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct purplish black spots, borne in many clusters in August and September.



Regal Lily—large, delicately colored and very fragrant.



Tulip Time in the Garden.



Gladiolus.

Tulips (B) FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

The colors are white, yellow, red, pink, with many blends and variations. Blossom in April and May. When used alone as a bedding plant, or as a border to walks or drives, it is better taste and practice to use separate colors—all yellow, all red, etc., as desired.

Tuberose (B) FOR SPRING PLANTING

Grows to a height of around 2 feet. Blossoms are double, a pure white, borne on a central blossom stem in thick clusters—each blossom a little gem. It blossoms in August, making it one of the best late-flowering bulbs. The fragrance is very sweet, but heavy. Plant it in May, about 4 inches deep, and 6 inches to a foot apart.

Gladiolus (T) (glad-die'-o-lus)

For Spring and Summer planting. Grows to a height of 2 to 4 feet. Flowers are grown in spikes, in basic colors of white, red, pink, yellow and blue, and various blends and shades.



Tuberose.



A Barberry *Thunbergi* hedge fence, compared with a wire or wood fence, costs less, requires no painting, no repairs, provides food and nesting places for birds, and grows more beautiful and valuable every year.

HEDGING PLANTS

Arbor-Vitae, American

Grows to a twenty-five-foot tree, but may be kept trimmed to any desired height. When used as an ornamental hedge to grow about six feet high, plant them four feet apart; if a tall wind-break is wanted, the distance may be increased; if for impenetrable defence, plant two feet apart and in two rows, alternated or "staggered."

Buckthorn

(*Rhamnus cathartica*)

Is the most generally used in extremely severe northern climates. It has black bark, small, dull

green leaves, and inconspicuous greenish white flowers, followed by blue berries in Fall and Winter. It is very hardy; of twiggy, dense growth; improves with trimming, and will grow in light soil or sandy loam. May be kept, by pruning, to any height from 3 to 10 feet. Not especially recommended for beauty, but for utility, although it makes a compact, tight, good looking hedge. Will thrive in shade and in dry soil.

Barberry *Thunbergi*

The best of all hedges for low, informal effects, growing to three or four feet. It stands shearing well, however, and may be made a very beautiful formal hedge. Also makes a tight, but low defensive hedge. The foliage is very fine, in the Autumn taking on gorgeous coloring, and the berries are red and attractive. For informal hedge, plant two feet apart; for formal hedge, one foot.

Honey Locust

A small, globe-headed tree which makes one of the best hedges for tall windbreaks or defense against trespassers. It has good foliage and small, pink flowers in May, followed by seed pods a foot or more in length. For windbreaks, may be set six or more feet apart; for impenetrable defense, set very close together—two or three feet—and in two rows, alternating or "staggering" the plants. Allow them to grow until they are one inch in diameter near the ground. Then cut them back almost to the ground. A strong new growth will result, and as this grows up it may be kept trimmed to any height desired.

Osage Orange

Another excellent plant for windbreaks or defensive hedging. On a large place it may be planted several feet apart, making a very attractive tall hedge. It will grow to a height of fifteen to twenty feet, but may be trimmed to any height. It is thorny and bears inedible fruits that resemble oranges. It is a heavy feeder and requires rich soil. May be planted six feet or more apart for windbreaks or ornamental hedge. For a defensive hedge, plant closer and use the same directions as given for Honey Locust.



Buckthorn Hedge—extremely hardy.



Spirea Van Houttei is a much more beautiful hedge fence than wood or wire.

Privet

The Privets are among the most useful of shrubs for hedge purposes, because of their hardiness, beauty of foliage, and close habit of growth. The three varieties listed here are selected as the best for this use.

PRIVET, Ibota. This is one of the hardy Privets. It is of different size and habit, growing untrimmed to a height of five to six feet, and having horizontally spreading branches. The oval leaves are a dark, grayish green. It has quite prominent, fragrant, white flowers in June, and black fruits in Fall and Winter which attract the birds. The foliage turns to a beautiful wine color in the late season, and remains nearly all Winter. The Ibota is thrifty in shady locations and stands the smoke and dust of the cities.

P. Amoor River (Amur River). Will grow to ten feet in height, but may be pruned to any height and sheared to desired form. Branches are upright; foliage oval or oblong. Can be made very dense by pruning. Resembles California Privet in growth. Very hardy and almost evergreen, holding its green leaves almost all Winter.

P. California. The most popular Privet for hedges. It is upright and stiff in habit. Foliage oval and dark green. It is almost an evergreen. Not so hardy as the others in the extreme northern states. Untrimmed, will attain a growth of six to ten feet. Is most attractive when trimmed to a lower height. May be planted in single rows, one to two feet apart, and trimmed to any shape wanted. The most beautiful Privet hedges are planted in two rows, the rows eight to twelve inches apart, the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart and "staggered." Should be trimmed in the Spring before the buds swell; again in July, and later again if there has been a strong growth. Does well in smoke and dust, and in shady places.

Spirea Van Houttei

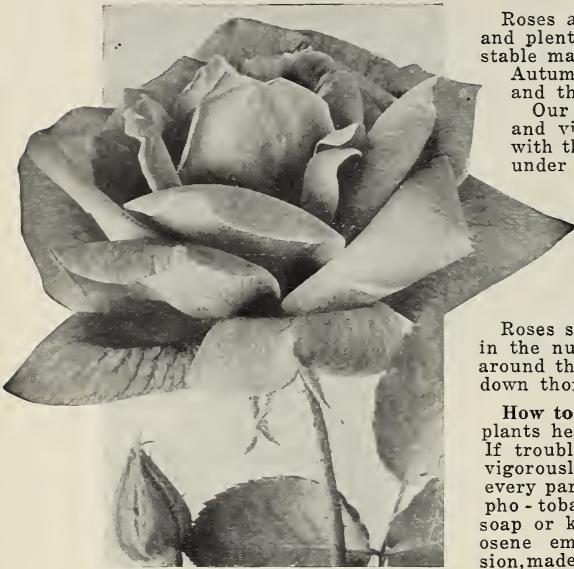
Spirea Van Houttei is adapted to many uses, and one for which it is particularly adapted is as a hedge plant. It is a mass of white when in bloom, and the green foliage is beautiful all Summer. The hedge should not be sheared closely if good blooms are wanted, but the branches should be allowed to grow and droop as they wish.



The Privets make attractive, serviceable hedges, and the cost is surprisingly reasonable.



THE LOVELY GARDEN ROSES



Gruss an Teplitz is brilliant in color, and blooms profusely.

one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives of mildew and black spot, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

Monthly Flowering Roses.

(H.T. means Hybrid Tea. T means Tea Rose)

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (a-toil). (H.T.). A decidedly dependable Rose with long, pointed buds. Flowers very fragrant, large, cupped, velvety crimson with vivid cerise center. Vigorous and bush habit. Continuous bloomer. Very few thorns.

GENERAL MACARTHUR. (H.T.). A very sweet scented garden Rose of unusual merit. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet buds open into full blooms of good keeping qualities. Vigorous. Free bloomer.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (H.T.). If brilliant color and quantity of bloom are valued, then this will be considered the best red Rose. The flowers open somewhat loosely, but the color is dazzling in its intensity; almost a scarlet, and the flowers are borne in such profusion and so constantly as to make the bush the most conspicuous figure in any garden. Hardy and strong, constantly and profusely in bloom, the reddest of Roses.

GOLDEN EMBLEM. (H.T.). One of the most desirable and dependable of the yellow Roses. Shows large, superb, perfect shaped, golden yellow blooms, of vigorous growth, fine foliage. No Rose planting should be considered complete without one or more of this splendid variety.

Roses are best in a rich soil. They require a lot of sunshine and plenty of moisture and rich food in the way of well-rotted stable manure. This should be spread around the plants in late Autumn, banked against the bushes for Winter protection and then spaded into the ground in the Spring.

Our Roses are outdoor-grown or field-grown—hardy, thrifty and vigorous. Do not confuse our hardy field-grown Roses with the much lighter grade hothouse, pot-grown Roses, grown under glass and offered at low prices. Our field-grown, hardy

Roses have nearly all bloomed in the nursery before being dug for shipment. We produce the best quality Rose bushes; Roses that can be depended on to grow and bloom profusely.

On planting, all small, weak branches should be cut away, leaving only the strongest and these cut back to from four to six inches. That applies to bush Roses. Climbers require only removal of weak or broken shoots.

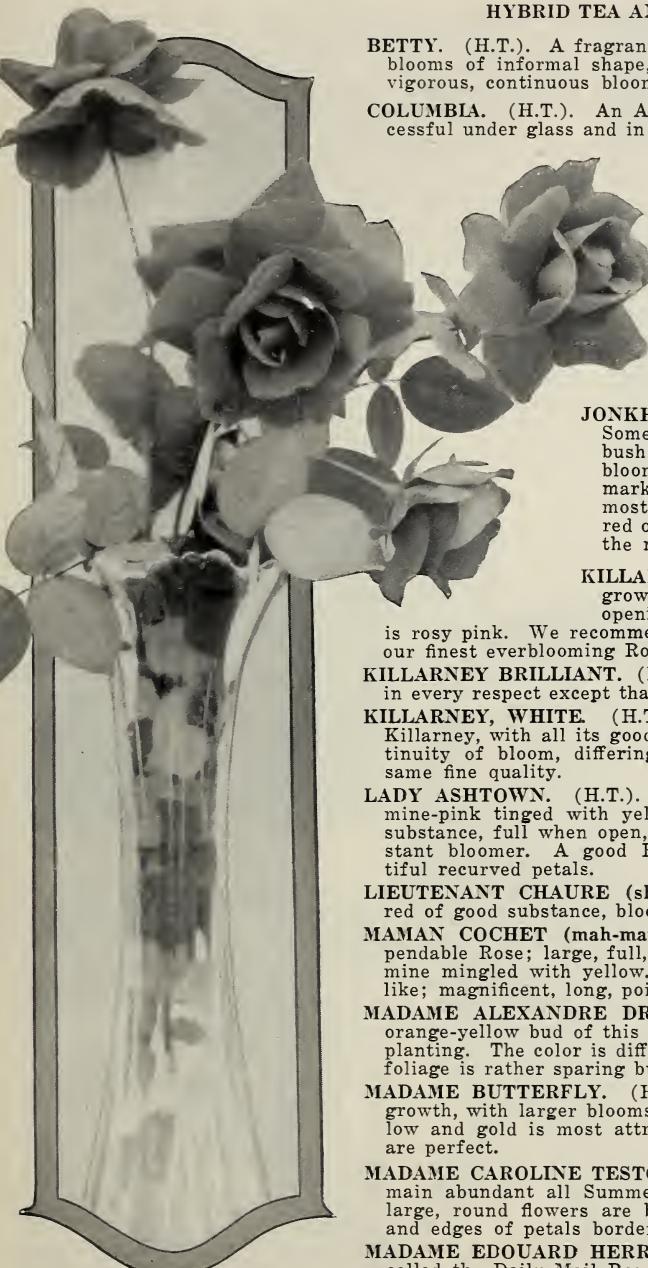
Roses should always be planted a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. When planting, sift the dirt in thoroughly around the roots, and when the roots are covered press the earth down thoroughly.

How to Keep Roses Healthy. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous, and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sul-
pho-tobacco
soap or ker-
osene emul-
sion, made by
mixing two
parts of ker-
osene with



Etoile de France—dependable, continuous bloomer, very fragrant, long pointed buds.

HYBRID TEA AND TEA ROSES—Continued.



Gruss an Teplitz—brilliance of red color and profusion of bloom unexcelled by any other rose.

MRS. AARON WARD. (H.T.). Has beautifully formed buds of yellow, tinged with pink as the flowers open. Blooms in great abundance and very constantly until frost and very fragrant. While the bush remains comparatively small, yet it produces more blooms than any other yellow Rose of its class.

BETTY. (H.T.). A fragrant Rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow. Plant vigorous, continuous bloomer and particularly good in Autumn.

COLUMBIA. (H.T.). An American Rose equally popular and successful under glass and in the garden—something that can be said of very few varieties. Buds and blooms are large, full, well shaped and of a brilliant rosy pink color that deepens as the flowers age. The blooms of Columbia outlast nearly all others. Makes a strong growth, blooms profusely and constantly.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. (H.T.). Long, pointed buds, opening creamy white, beautifully shaped, refined, fragrant, delicate yet large. One of the most popular white Roses.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. (Zhonk-heer). (H.T.). Sometimes called a glorified La France. The bush makes a very strong growth and throws blooms of great size and substance, uniquely marked by petals of light, silvery pink, almost white within, and very deep pink, almost red outside. Blooms constantly and is one of the most vigorous growers in this group.

KILLARNEY PINK. (H.T.). Good, strong growth. The buds are long and finely formed, opening to rather loose blooms. The color is rosy pink. We recommend this for northern gardens as one of our finest everblooming Roses.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT. (H.T.). A sport of the foregoing, similar in every respect except that it is a more brilliant pink, almost red.

KILLARNEY, WHITE. (H.T.). Another variation of the original Killarney, with all its good points of strength, hardiness and continuity of bloom, differing only in having white flowers of the same fine quality.

LADY ASHTOWN. (H.T.). Uniquely reflexed petals of deep carmine-pink tinged with yellow at base. The blooms are of good substance, full when open, large and very attractive. A very constant bloomer. A good Rose readily recognizable by its beautiful recurved petals.

LIEUTENANT CHAURE (show-ray). (H.T.). Rich, dark, velvety red of good substance, blooming on good, strong stems.

MAMAN COCHET (mah-man ko-shay). (T.). A famous and dependable Rose; large, full, coral-pink blooms, flesh with light carmine mingled with yellow. Fragrant. Petals, broad, thick, shell-like; magnificent, long, pointed buds.

MADAME ALEXANDRE DREUX. (H.T.). If you could see the orange-yellow bud of this Rose you would include it in your Rose planting. The color is different from anything we have seen. The foliage is rather sparing but it is a strong grower. A new variety.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. (H.T.). A sport of Ophelia, stronger in growth, with larger blooms. The combination of shrimp-pink, yellow and gold is most attractive, and when half open the blooms are perfect.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. (H.T.). Beautiful bloom will remain abundant all Summer on this strong, vigorous plant. The large, round flowers are bright, satiny rose, with perfect center and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernetiana Class). (H.T.). Also called the Daily Mail Rose. Especially fine in bud and when half open; color fine coral-red, shaded toward the base of the petals with yellow. Blooms very freely through the Summer.

MRS. CHAS BELL. (H.T.) A flesh colored Pink Radiance. Has all of the fine characteristics of the Radiance Roses, but a lovely, delicate shell-pink color. Very fragrant and a strong and bushy grower. The foliage is more or less free from disease.

LADY HILLINGDON. (T.). Exquisitely formed buds of rich apricot-yellow, shading to orange. Blooms freely; wonderful in color but not a strong grower or very hardy.



Los Angeles—bright pink, coral, salmon and yellow blended in a most beautiful rose.

LOS ANGELES. (H.T.)

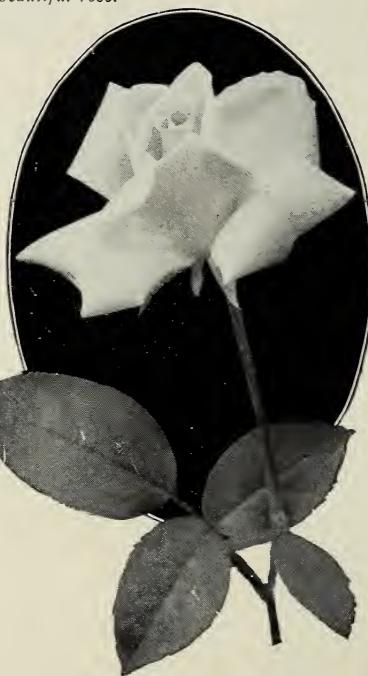
A Rose that created a veritable sensation when introduced, taking highest awards here and abroad. An American production and worthy of a place in every American garden. The color is the prized red and yellow combination; the petals are bright pink, tinged with coral and shading to rich yellow at the base. The form of the flower is perfect and it does not open too promptly. The growth is exceptionally strong for this color, throwing numerous sturdy, stiff branches that crown themselves with blooms of wondrous beauty.

LA FRANCE. (H.T.)

An old Rose that everybody knows. Soft, silvery pink, full double, of large size and the greatest fragrance found in any Rose. The peculiar habit of developing lead branches calls for very severe pruning, and if regularly cut back closely the blooms will be all the better.

OPHELIA. (H.T.)

Salmon-flesh coloring, shading to yellow. Especially fine in bud and when half open. One of the favorite hothouse Roses, yet highly successful as a garden Rose, making a good growth and blooming constantly. The bloom keeps a long time after cutting. Makes a splendid display in beds. Large, dark green foliage, plant of vigorous, upright habit.



Long, finely formed buds of beautiful pink are one of the charms of Pink Killarney.



Ophelia.



Radiance in both the pink and red varieties is hardy and very prolific with handsome flowers.



Fisher Holmes—magnificent in color, texture and form.

rather loosely, the outer petals often tinged with just a suggestion of pink. Classed as a Hybrid Perpetual and perfectly hardy, it is a true monthly blooming variety, flowering constantly and profusely right up until hard frost.

GEORGE AHRENS. (H.P.). Also known as "Pink Druschki." In color, a fine rose-pink; blooms full and double; of strong growth and free blooming habit.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (H.P.). The well known favorite old "Jack Rose," known and loved everywhere. Showy, brilliant red; blooms freely, is hاري and grows well anywhere.

GEORGE DICKSON. (H.P.). One of the best red Roses; large, full, perfectly formed blooms and good both in bud and open. In delicacy of texture, refinement of form and in fragrance, resembling the best of the Hybrid Teas.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. (H.P.). Not a Hybrid Perpetual, but so classed on account of its hardiness. Fine, rich yellow, small and very double. Blooms in great profusion but in the Spring only. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow Roses. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in such profusion that the plants are a mass of color.

J. B. CLARK. (H.P.). A very strong grower with large, light red, double blossoms, shading to maroon. A very profuse, early bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA. (H.P.). An old favorite. One of the very best in this class. Color a deep rose-pink; blooms very large, full, cupped and borne on extra long, straight stems; branches freely from the ground; healthy and in every way desirable.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H.P.). A profuse bloomer with very large, deep pink to carmine-cerise flowers that are delightfully fragrant and usually borne on rather stiff stems, heavily clothed with foliage. Should have protection in Winter.

ANNA DE DIESBACH (dees-back). (H.P.). Well formed blooms of large size and a pleasing carmine-rose shade. Fragrant and a good, strong grower. Very hardy.

CLIO (clee-oh). (H.P.). A large, globular Rose, sweetly fragrant, of satiny flesh color with pink center, which, when two-thirds open, is perfectly cup-shaped.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. (H.P.). Very large, well formed, rich velvety crimson flowers, deep maroon and borne on vigorous, free-flowering plants. Especially good for Autumn flower.

EUGENE FURST. (H.P.). Dark crimson, sweet scented, very free blooming, attractive and well shaped blooms and altogether a most satisfactory red Rose.

FISHER HOLMES. (H.P.). A magnificent Rose, and one of the best Hybrid Perpetuals; a perfectly cone-shaped bud, opening to a full, large bloom of rich scarlet, shaded with deep velvety crimson. Of especially sweet fragrance.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (drus-key). (H.P.). Known also as "Snow Queen" and "White American Beauty." The finest white Rose and one of the finest of all Roses, perfect in every detail. Of exquisite shape, with pointed buds in closely set rich and abundant dark foliage, opening



George Ahrends—often called the Pink Druschki.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued.

MARGARET DICKSON. (H.P.). One of the most highly prized of the Hybrid Perpetuals. A fragrant, white, waxy bloom with rose-flesh colored center. Plant is very vigorous.

MADAME PLANTIER. (H.P.). Hardy as an oak. Blooms in great profusion in the Spring. The flowers are small, very double and pure white. Good for planting in clumps. More largely used for cemetery planting than any other Rose. Requires no care or attention; grows under almost any conditions.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (H.P.). Large and well formed flowers of a dark, cherry-red color, borne on good, stiff stems.

MRS. JOHN LAING. (H.P.). Especially desirable on account of its long blooming season, continuing at periods, from June until Autumn. The blooms are a soft pink, of large size and delightfully fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON (H.P.). Has the largest individual blooms of any Rose. They are well shaped, too; double, fragrant and of a fine, clear pink color.

PERSIAN YELLOW. This is another absolutely hardy yellow Rose, but to balance that advantage, it blooms but once in the season. In June, the bush is literally covered with small, double, bright yellow Roses that make it a brilliant sight in any garden. Desirable for hedging or for massing in shrubbery. Is hardy but is not a Hybrid Perpetual.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (H.P.). One of the darkest red Roses; dark, but not somber, being brightened with a tinge of almost scarlet



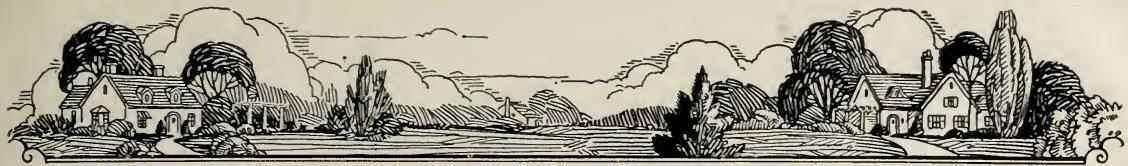
Frau Karl Druschki—the finest white rose.

brilliance. The buds are finely formed and the open flowers are sufficiently double to make this one of the most attractive of the red Roses. Sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose," or called "Black Beauty."

ULRICH BRUNNER. (H.P.). An excellent Rose of great beauty. The buds are finely formed and the blooms, when open, are full and of bright cherry-red and unusually large. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals and essential in any collection.



What pleasure can equal the enjoyment afforded by a bed of everblooming Roses. Fresh buds of exceeding beauty and fragrance greet you each morning.



Climbing Roses and Ramblers

The Ramblers are all entirely hardy and need no Winter protection. We mark such varieties (R) below. Those that are hardy Climbers but not Ramblers, we mark (C). The Climbers that are not entirely hardy, we mark (CT) in this list. For the trellis, porch or arbor, the Climbing Roses produce a most wonderful covering of delicate foliage and delightful flowers. They are hardy and require little Winter protection.

BALTIMORE BELLE. (C.). Pale blush, turning to white. Blooms in clusters. Of very vigorous growth, succeeding anywhere.

BLUE RAMBLER. (R.). Very much like Crimson Rambler in growth and habit of blooming in large clusters. The color is unique in Roses, being a reddish lilac turning later to a metallic blue.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. (C.). A fine climber with blooms of large size and fine shape and color. It is a brighter red than the parent, American Beauty, with flowers of as good size and fragrance. Few hardy climbing Roses have blooms of large size and fullness. This is one of them and one of the very best. It will succeed in almost any situation and after becoming established makes a very vigorous growth.



Climbing American Beauty in full bloom on the garden arch.



Thousands of pink blooms of Dorothy Perkins—a most satisfactory rambler.



The grace, delicacy and vigor of the Dr. Van Fleet.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (R.). The best known and the most popular of the Ramblers. Of good, strong growth, as vigorous as any, bearing great clusters of small, semi-double, crimson flowers in the Spring. Probably more planted than any other Rose.

DR. VAN FLEET. (C.). Hardy and of remarkably strong growth, often making canes of 12 or 15 feet in a season. In the quality and size of the bloom, the best of the bush Roses are rivalled. The color is a beautiful flesh-pink; the blooms are exquisite in bud and loosely half-double when open, and of immense size. It is a Rose that we highly recommend.

DOROTHY PERKINS. (R.). Clear shell-pink and slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled, which gives them a delightfully fluffy appearance. One of America's notable climbing Roses. The plant makes a very strong growth. Flowers come in great loose clusters.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. (R.). Often called "Everblooming Crimson Rambler." In color and cluster effect like Crimson Rambler, though not so strong a grower. A continuous bloomer through the Summer, bearing large clusters of crimson blooms.

EXCELSA. (R.). Called the "Red Dorothy Perkins," being, like that well known variety, a Wichuraiana Hybrid of great hardiness and vigorous growth. The color is a fine, intense crimson, the blooms small like all the Rambler class, double and borne in large clusters. Bright green, glossy foliage which does not mildew.

GARDENIA. The buds of this climber are a rich yellow opening to double, rich cream colored, beautiful flowers. Vigorous growth and hardiness make this one of the outstanding climbers. This has long been the favorite yellow climber.



Mary Wallace—one of Dr. Van Fleet's best introductions.

CLIMBING ROSES— Continued.

GLOIRE DE DIJON (*glory-d-dee'-zhong*) (CT.). A rather tender Rose; needs Winter protection. A strong climber with perfect blooms in bud and open. Pale yellow to creamy. A great favorite in the South but grown here with protection.

LADY GAY. (R.). A strong growing Rambler of great hardiness; blooms in large clusters of very double flowers, deep pink in color. Fine for porches, trellises and for covering arbors.

MARY WALLACE. One of the famous Dr. Van Fleet Roses. It is a real pink, which we have needed in a climbing Rose. Double flowers which are fragrant. Fine foliage and a very strong grower. We consider this one of Dr. Van Fleet's best introductions.

PINK RAMBLER. (R.). Of typical Rambler growth, pink and blooming in clusters.

WHITE RAMBLER. (R.). Bears large clusters of pure white, double flowers. Good, strong growth.

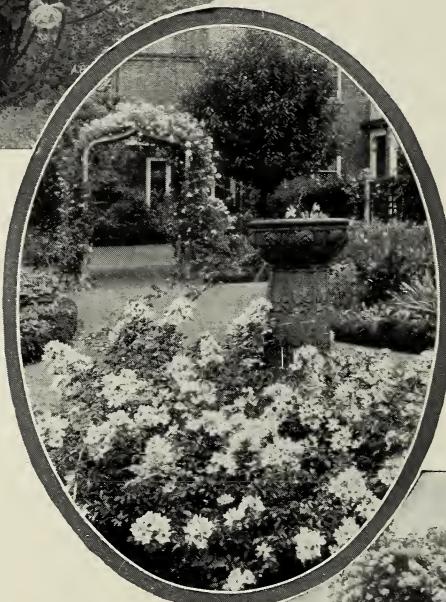
YELLOW RAMBLER. (R.). Of rambler habit as to growth and cluster-blooming, but with double flowers of yellow shading to creamy white as the blooms age.

PAUL'S SCARLET. (C.). A new hardy Rose of the most vivid, bright red in any climbing Rose. In the sunlight it is a real scarlet. Blooms in clusters of half-double flowers. The blooms are conspicuous both for size and brilliance. With hardiness considered among its conspicuous good points, we recommend Paul's Scarlet as the best red climbing Rose and one that should be in every garden.

TAUSENDSCHEON (*taws-end-shon*). (R.). Literally, "Thousand Beauties." Entirely different from all other Roses, since it is impossible to say that it is of any single color; it is of many colors. In a single cluster of blooms there will be all shades from light pink to red; some individual blooms will be almost white, and now and then there is a suggestion of creamy yellow. The effect of one of these immense clusters is that of a perfectly arranged bouquet of varied, yet harmonious, colors.

MEMORIAL ROSE. (Creeping). Entirely hardy. A trailing Rose that hugs the ground closely, making it ideal for covering embankments especially, as it soon makes roots all along the branches. Popular for cemetery planting. The flowers are pure white, single, with prominent yellow anthers in the center of the open bloom. The foliage is ample and rich green and the colored berries are attractive in the late Fall and early Winter.

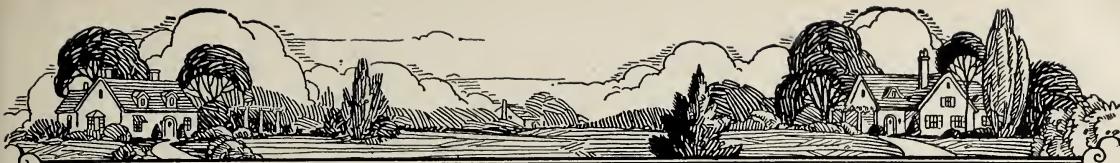
All roses delight in a well enriched soil. Feed them liberally and they will reward you with more and finer flowers.



Tausendschon—unsupported in a bed around the sun dial.



The ramblers are very popular for vigor and hardiness and their thousands of blooms.



Paul's Scarlet Climber—unequalled scarlet color blooms of large size.

any other Roses. It's a sentiment. Moss Roses are all entirely hardy and succeed anywhere.

CRESTED MOSS. Pale rose in color; full blooms with heavy and beautiful moss. One of the loveliest. Very fragrant.

PERPETUAL RED. Fine, rosy red, large and full; fragrant; nicely mossed.



Baby Ramblers—small bushes excellent for edging.

Baby Roses

Dwarf Polyantha Class—Polyantha meaning "many blooms or many flowers." These are all small, compact, bushy, decidedly dwarf varieties that grow about two feet high. All bloom in large clusters of small, double flowers. They are all everblooming Roses and make wonderfully attractive small hedges or edging borders for the Rose garden.

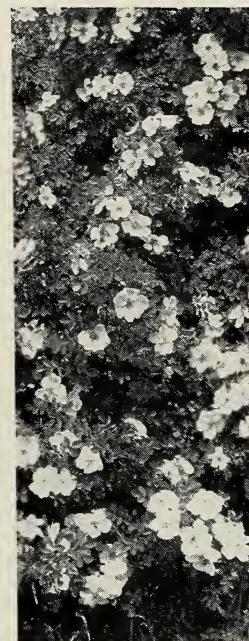
BABY RAMBLER. The original and the best known in this class. The plant grows to about two feet, forming immense clusters of small, double crimson blooms; often as many as twenty to thirty individual flowers to the cluster. They last well and are very showy through the Summer.

BABY RAMBLER WHITE. Creamy white, double blooms in large clusters.

BABY RAMBLER DOROTHY. A dwarf plant that has shell-pink blooms like Dorothy Perkins.

Moss Roses

These old favorites, now more often found in ancient gardens, still find appreciation for the memories they bring. In new homes we like to put reminders of the old home. There is something about Moss Roses that makes them different in their associations from



Memorial Rose—fine for covering embankments.

PERPETUAL PINK. Rosy pink, of good size; fragrant and delicately enclosed by mossy petals.

PERPETUAL WHITE. Of good size, pure white surrounded by typical mossed petals.

Tree Roses

Tree form Roses are grafted on hardy stems three to four feet high so that the Rose bush is thus practically elevated to that height from the ground thus providing flowers in a position somewhat suggestive of the top of an open umbrella. They are exceedingly effective in gardens to mark out walks, or aisles, or grown among or as a background for bush Roses.

Please consult our price list for colors and varieties we offer.

Roses succeed almost anywhere. They require little care in return for their gifts of many beautiful flowers. Feed them generously; roses seldom die of indigestion.



Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa Roses

The Roses in this group are all of great hardiness; they are the hardiest of all Roses. They succeed in Minnesota and Wisconsin and under conditions of the utmost severity.

The Rugosa wood is rough; the foliage is thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. For hedges and grouping, the Rugosas are especially suitable, making large bushes six feet high and over.

The Rugosa Hybrids all have the hardiness of the Rugosa parents but not always the same wood nor leaves, as noted below.

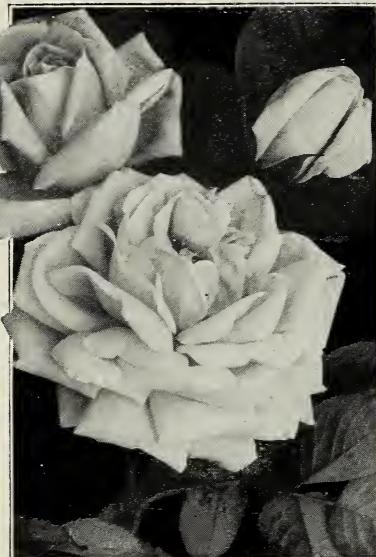
Where great cold is experienced, we recommend these Rugosa Roses; they are the hardest and survive where no others will.

AMELIE GRAVEREAUX. Flowers of a reddish purple borne in clusters throughout the entire Summer on a very shrubby bush with leathery foliage. An unusual combination on a Rose that is perfectly hardy everywhere, even to the tips of the canes. It is grown extensively in North Dakota and throughout that cold section. One of the best Rugosas.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Beautiful when budding out into the white, double flowers which make this plant so popular. Blooms freely most all Summer. Bushy habit of growth. If you want a white Rugosa, this should receive your consideration.



Tree Rose.



Extreme hardiness, color, size and Tea form are combined in Conrad Meyer (Rugosa Hybrid).

semi-double blooms; crimson towards purplish with age. The best double red Rugosa. Blooms constantly.

RUGOSA ALBA (*ru-go-sa*). White Rugosa, with the typical rough wood and thick, abundant, dark leaves; single, white flowers that are followed by conspicuous seed pods of great size and brilliant color, creating a showy effect in the late Summer and Autumn.

RUGOSA RUBRA. Red Rugosa. Similar in all respects to the White Rugosa except in having large, single, bright crimson blooms followed by equally attractive berries.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. (A Rugosa Hybrid). The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, clear rosy pink in color. The plant makes a great growth, not rough like true Rugosa wood, nor is the foliage the same. Here is a Rose that combines size, color and quality of a Tea and everblooming habit, with extreme hardiness. Especially recommended for every climate.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. The best double white Rugosa. Strong Rugosa growth and typical leathery, dark green leaves and large, double, pure white blooms during the entire Summer.



The Rugosa Roses are hardy as an oak, bushes large, bloom continuously.

F. J. GROOTENDORST (*gru'-ten-dorst*). A new Rose of great merit, a cross between Rugosa and Baby Rambler, result being that this new variety retains all the Rugosa qualities of vigor, hardiness, and foliage, with growth shortened by influence of the Dwarf Baby Rambler. Grootendorst makes an ideal hedge through the Summer. The only massing or hedging Rose that is hardy and everblooming. The leaves are fine, lasting through heat and dust, and the fine red blooms brighten the garden wonderfully. This fine Rose is new, distinct and different; the only one of its kind.

HANSA. Typical as to Rugosa wood and leaves, with fine, semi-double red Rugosa. Blooms constantly.



OUR FRIENDS, The SHADE TREES

Most people have difficulty in placing shade trees. Avoid planting trees directly in front of the house, for they will obstruct the view both of the house from the street and of the street from the house. Try to frame the house between the trees. Plant a tree wherever you think it will serve a purpose. Do not scatter the trees, but group them as they would grow naturally, and endeavor to keep the heaviest groupings toward the edge of the grounds so they will appear related to the shrub plantings. Shade trees are the most important items of the planting, and the most difficult to alter if incorrectly placed. If evergreens are used, they should seldom be planted singly, but in groups of three or more. At corners, either of the house or the walks, an evergreen group is especially effective.

Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.
Cherry, Japan Flowering. *Prunus japonica*.
Chestnut, American Sweet.
Crabs, Flowering. *Malus*.
Dogwoods. *Cornus*. In variety.
Fringe, White. *Chionanthus virginica*.
Horse-chestnut, White Flowering.
Judas Tree or Redbud. *Cercis canadensis*.
Lindens or Basswoods.
Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree.
Mountain Ash. In variety.
Peach, Double Flowering. *Prunus persica*.
Plum, Double Flowering. *Prunus triloba*.
Thorns. In variety.
Tulip Tree or Whitewood.

FOR STREET PLANTING

Ash, American.
Elm, American.
Maples. In variety.
Lindens. In variety.
Plane, Oriental. *Platanus orientalis*.
Tulip Tree or Whitewood.

FOR TALL SCREENS

For this purpose shade trees of almost any variety may be used.

FOR RAPID GROWTH

Ash, American.
Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.
Elm, American.
Lindens or Basswoods.
Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree.
Maple, Silverleaf. *Acer dasycarpum*.
Maple, Ash Leaved or Box Elder. *Acer negundo*.
Mulberry, Russian.
Poplar, Carolina.
Poplar, Lombardy.
Willow, Golden. *Salix vitellina*.

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Ash, American.
Birch. In variety.
Dogwoods, Red and White Flowering.
Maple, Japan.
Maple, Sugar or Rock.
Tulip Tree or Whitewood.

FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

Linden, European.
Maple, Ash Leaved or Box Elder. *Acer negundo*.
Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides*.
Plane, Oriental. *Platanus orientalis*.
Thorn, Paul's Double Flowering.

WEEPING ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR USE AS SPECIMEN PLANTS IN THE LAWN

Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping.
Cherry, Japanese Weeping.
Elm, Camperdown.
Mulberry, Teas' Weeping.
Willow, Babylonica and Wisconsin.

SMALL ORNAMENTAL TREES

Very valuable for use in the shrub border as accent plants. These may also be used as excellent specimen plants in the lawn.
Crabs, Flowering. In variety.
Cherries, Flowering. In variety.
Birch.
Dogwood.
Fringe Tree, Purple and White.
Redbud, American. Judas Tree.
Magnolia. In variety.
Mulberry, Russian and Downing.
Ash, Mountain and Oak Leaved.
Peach, Flowering.
Pecan.
Plum, Double Flowering and Purple Leaved.
Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet.



Ash

AMERICAN. Ultimate height, 40 to 80 feet. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean, light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in Autumn. Its seed wings, one to two inches long, hang in loose clusters from slender stems. Is long-lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

BASSWOOD. See American Linden.

Birch

CANOE, WHITE or PAPER (*Betula papyracea*). A beautiful and graceful tree, growing to a height of forty to seventy feet. The bark is snow-white on the outside, easily removed and separable in paper-like sheets. Foliage dark green and smooth above, dull beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Suitable as a lawn tree, in a border line, or with other trees.



Catalpa Bungei is of small and regular form.

COMMON WHITE (*Betula populifolia*). A small, slender tree, growing 20 to 30 feet in height. Its bark is chalky white and thin, marked with blackish dots and lines. Has smooth, shiny foliage.

CUT LEAVED WEEPING (*Betula alba* var. *pendula laciiniata*). See Weeping Trees, page 60.

BOX ELDER. See Maple, Ash Leaved.



The White Birch—Tennyson called it "The Lady of the Woods."

Catalpa

SPECIOSA (Western Catalpa). Grows to a height of 40 feet. Very hardy and rapid in growth. Has large, fragrant flowers with brown spots in July, very large leaves turning yellow in the Fall. An ornamental tree, fine for lawns, or to border driveways and private parkways and avenues. Is valued commercially, its timber being used for poles, posts and railroad ties.

BUNGEI (Umbrella Tree). Grows 5 to 10 feet high. Grafted on stems several feet in height and clear of branches, it forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Is perfectly hardy. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof. May be used in pairs, one at either side of an entrance.



A street planting of American Ash, one of our best trees for this purpose.



Flowering Crab - Malus

This is one of the finest groups of ornamental trees we have today. The selection of color, flower, fruit, foliage and habit cannot be compared to any other class of trees. Delicate flowers in the Spring, followed by attractive foliage, and in the Fall, the red, yellow or purple fruit. The fruits are attractive to birds. Excellent for mass planting, or may be used as specimen trees for a lawn, and also give a note of distinction to the shrubbery. Ultimate heights vary from 8 to 30 feet, according to the variety. Some nurseries list it as a shrub.

SARGENT (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Grows about 25 feet. Flowers dark pink; small, red fruit.

RED VEIN (*Malus Niedzwetzkyana*). Red flowers; fruit, branches, and even the new leaves are red. Grows about 30 feet.

PURPLE (*Malus purpurea*). Purple leaves; dark pink flowers and dark purple fruit. Grows about 25 feet.

SCHEIDECKER (*Malus Scheideckeri*). Early flowering, semi-double, pale pink flowers, with yellow fruit. Very profuse bloomer. Grows to about 20 feet.

BECHTEL'S (*Malus ioensis Bechteli*). The one that everyone knows and loves because it is a native American. Has large, double, pink, fragrant flowers. Grows to about 15 feet.



Bechtel's Crab—one of the finest flowering trees.

Chestnut

AMERICAN SWEET. Grows to a height of 50 feet, sometimes even to 80 feet or more. Good foliage, turning to a yellow-brown in Autumn; trunk grayish and smooth. Has fragrant, white blossoms in July, followed by nuts (sweet chestnuts) in bristly husks.



White Dogwood is excellent as a lawn tree or in tall shrubbery.

Cherry

JAPAN FLOWERING (*Prunus japonica*). All of the beautiful things you have heard about the Japan Flowering Cherry will seem true when this bursts forth in the Spring with a mass of gorgeous flowers. One of the best for a lawn specimen. Tree grows to about 30 feet.

WEEPING CHERRY. See page 60.

CORNUS. See Dogwood.

Dogwood

WHITE FLOWERING (*Cornus florida*). Grows to a height of 15 to 25 feet. It has beautiful white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter in Spring—about the middle of May, varying with the locality—before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green, changing to gorgeous reds in Autumn. Fruits following the blossoms are a brilliant red in the Fall and hang well into Winter.

RED FLOWERING (*Cornus florida rubra*). Similar to the White Flowering but more regular in form and averaging not quite so large. Blossoms are rose-pink suffused with bright red appearing before the leaves in May.

BUSH or SHRUB DOGWOODS. See Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, pages 14 and 15.



The Judas Tree is one of the first to bloom.

Judas Tree or Redbud

(*Cercis canadensis*). One of the handsomest of the small trees, growing to 15 feet in height. It is a low-growing, flat-topped tree with widely spreading branches. Along these branches the rosy purple blossoms appear before the leaves. They are small flowers growing so thick the entire top of the tree looks like a pink cloud. It is one of the first to blossom, the flowers coming anywhere from late March to early May, according to location and season. It requires a good moist soil. Will endure shade.

Linden

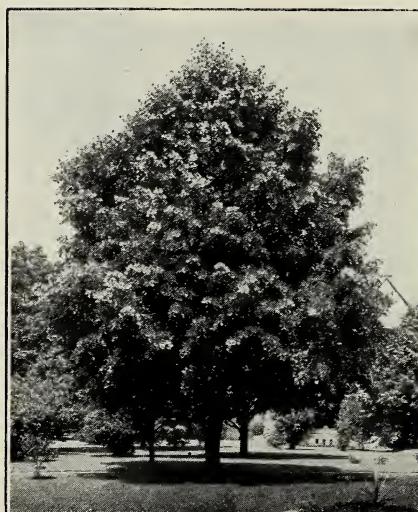
(Basswood). An ample, graceful, straight-trunked, pyramidal, native tree, growing to a height of from 50 to 80 feet. It is the largest and fastest growing Linden, good for park, street or lawn planting. Foliage thick, broadly oval, dark, glossy green above, silvery green underneath. Has large, showy, fragrant, cream-white or light yellow flowers in July, followed by winged fruit—a great attraction to bees and birds. Forms a round, compact top.

Elm

AMERICAN. Grows to a height of 60 to 100 feet. It is tall, graceful, wide spreading with outward curving and pendulous branches. The huge trunk divides at slight angles into two or three arching limbs and these again into smaller branches. Requires plenty of water.

Fringe

PURPLE (*Rhus cotinus*). Also called Smoke Tree or Smoke Bush. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It has small, yellow-green flowers in May or early June which are of no consequence, but the fruits which form in middle July are purplish in color and very dense and feathery, covering the tree, giving it a handsome smoky appearance which lasts through late Summer and early Fall, and gives it its name of Smoke Tree.



Linden.

Horse-chestnut

WHITE FLOWERING. A beautiful, symmetrical, pyramidal tree, growing to a height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage is very beautiful, a rich green, turning to yellow in the Fall. In May its handsome white blossoms tinged with red are borne upright in large spiny clusters, followed by the burrs or husks, and in the Fall by attractive mahogany colored nuts which are not edible. It is at its best standing alone in the lawn as it requires deep, rich soil, room, and a great deal of moisture. Is a good park tree, if the park is open to air and sun and not crowded.



Tall, graceful arching branches of American Elms—good anywhere.



LINDEN—Continued.

EUROPEAN (European Basswood). Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, of compact growth, head pyramidal, but more rounded than the American. Has small, green leaves. Leaves turn to yellow and brown tones in Autumn. The bark of the trunk is reddish. Has showy, sweet scented, dark cream colored flowers in June. It makes a fine lawn tree and because of its compact, regular habit, makes one of the very best street and avenue trees, suitable for both medium and narrow streets, and withstanding dry, smoky city conditions better than most trees.

Magnolia

ACUMINATA (Mountain Magnolia or Cucumber Tree). It grows to a height of from 50 to 90 feet, making a fine, pyramidal tree for lawn; is a good park tree. The bark on the trunk is dark, the leaves are five to ten inches long, thin, dark green above, green beneath and slightly downy, growing along the branch. Flowers are a bluish or yellowish white, or yellowish green, three to six inches in diameter, abundant, fragrant, in May and June, followed by the fruit which resembles a small cucumber with a slight carmine tint. The tree is hardy when established.

Maple

ASH LEAVED (*Acer negundo*). Also called Box Elder or Manitoba Maple. Grows 40 to 50 feet. Being of very rapid growth and drought resistant, it is a very valuable tree where a quick growth is wanted in poor, dry soil.

SYCAMORE (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Also known as False Sycamore. A spreading tree, growing to 30 or 40 feet in height. Its foliage resembles that of the Norway Maple in shape. Its small blossoms are attractive and its large seed wings are short-stemmed and arranged in long, drooping clusters; one of the best for dense shade; of rapid growth; a good tree for planting along driveways and avenues.

JAPAN. A dwarf tree, growing to a height of 10 to 15 feet. They are ornamental as single trees in the lawn or in groups of large shrubs.



Silverleaf Maple—a quick growing variety with many attractive habits.



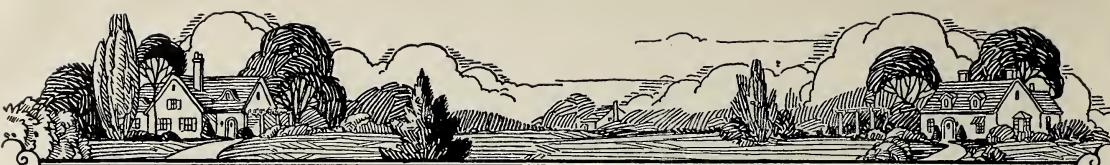
The Norway Maple is successful most anywhere.
Deep green dense foliage.

NORWAY (*Acer platanoides*). Grows 40 to 60 feet in height. A handsome tree with spreading branches, forming a dense, round head. It makes a fairly rapid growth, adapts itself readily to different soils and a diversity of climatic conditions and is an extremely well developed tree at maturity. Its foliage is of the darkest green; its blossoms in early May are yellow-green, making the tree particularly beautiful while in bloom; its seed wings are large, ornamental, broadly flaring; its Autumn foliage golden yellow. Is tough and hardy; one of the best of street trees, being rather low headed.

SCARLET or RED (*Acer rubrum*). Also called Swamp Maple. It grows 30 to 60 feet in height, is spreading in habit, forming a dense, round head. It is fine for planting in wet or moist soil. Its blossoms come in March or April, before the leaves, and are of a rich, showy crimson, making the tree valuable for its early Spring color. The seed wings are bright red, on stems 2 to 3 inches long, coming in September. The foliage takes on its Autumn color of red, orange and clear yellow very early.

SCHWEDLER'S or PURPLE NORWAY (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*). Grows to a height of 30 to 50 feet. A very attractive tree with well rounded head. The leaves are very large. They are purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze green, and then to green. In Autumn they are red and brown.

SILVERLEAF (*Acer dasycarpum*). Also called Silver Maple, Soft Maple and White Maple. Is described as growing to 50 feet, but in moist, rich, loamy soil will grow much taller. Its silver-gray bark is attractive Summer and Winter; its leaves are deeply cut, a soft, light green above, and with a bright silvery sheen beneath, taking on golden tones in Autumn. While not listed as a flowering tree, it is a very showy and beautiful tree with its myriad small, reddish green blossoms in crowded clusters in March and April before the leaves appear, and later has an added charm when in June and July the fancy bright, wide-spreading seed wings appear, two to three inches in length. It adapts itself to any soil, but prefers the moist loam and is one of the best trees to plant in wet places. Is good as a street tree.



MAPLES—Continued.

SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*). Also called Hard or Rock Maple. Grows 50 to 80 feet. A tall, erect tree. The sap furnishes us our pure maple sugar and pure maple syrup. It is a very fine lawn tree; one of the best for park and street purposes. It is ideal for the open spaces and when used on streets should be spaced fifty feet apart. Adapts itself to any soil, but is a good tree to plant in a stiff, clay soil.

WIER'S CUT LEAF (*Acer saccharum* var. *Wieri*). Grows to 50 feet in height. A variety of the silver-leaved. The foliage is a soft green above, with a silvery sheen beneath, and deeply cut, making a most attractive sight as the graceful branches are swayed by every breeze. It turns to golden tones in Autumn. It stands severe pruning and may be used as a street tree by keeping it trimmed up. It may be used very successfully, however, on avenues and along private drives, untrimmed.

Mountain Ash

AMERICAN (*Sorbus americana*). Grows 20 to 30 feet in height. Has white flowers in May or June, followed by scarlet berries till Christmas. Is of more open growth than the European, with coarser foliage. See European Mountain Ash for further description and uses.

EUROPEAN (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Grows 20 to 30 feet high; has a dense, regular head; light green, rough foliage. Has white blossoms in May or June, followed by berries which hang till Christmas, are very decorative Summer and Winter, and furnish Winter food for birds; extremely hardy.

OAK LEAVED (*Sorbus quer-cifolia*). Grows to 30 feet in height. Has white flowers in May or June, followed by red berries.

Mulberry

RUSSIAN. Grows to 20 and 30 feet, sometimes more. Is erect in form, with good round head, large, luxuriant foliage; very hardy. In July it bears an abundant crop of long fruit, resembling blackberries in appearance. They are edible, very sweet, have some culinary value, and are very popular with the children and birds. It is not a desirable tree for lawn or street.

DOWNING. Height 15 to 25 feet. The fruit is black, very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. It ripens in June or early July and lasts for weeks.

NEW AMERICAN. Grows to a height of 15 to 25 feet. Equal to Downing as a fruit tree in all respects, and much harder. Is a vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from June to Sept.

TEAS' WEEPING. See Weeping Trees, page 60.

Peach

DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus persica alba plena*). A small tree growing to 15 feet, but usually smaller. The blossoms come in early May, before the leaves; fine, white, double, waxlike. They are sterile, bearing no fruit. Tree is hardy, very decorative while in bloom.

Pecan

Grows 30 to 60 feet in height. The Pecan is of the Hickory family (hybrid of the hickory and butternut and others). Considered as a southern tree; is not a hardy tree too far north.

Persimmon

Grows from 20 to 60 feet tall; in the South is much taller. It has a round top, spreading, often pendulous branches. Flowers appear in June. They are greenish yellow and small. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, nearly stemless, orange-red when ripe. Very "puckery" until after a frost, when it is of pleasant, sweetish flavor.

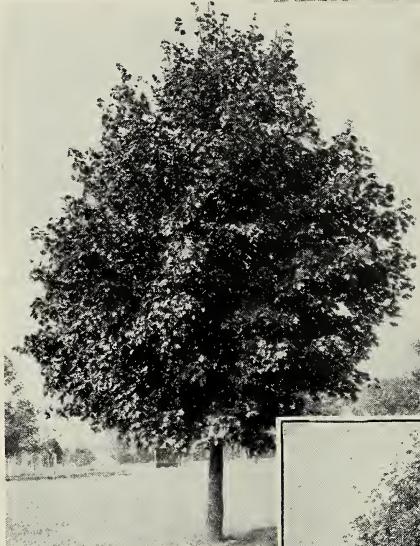
Plum

DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus triloba*). Grows usually to a height of but 5 to 6 feet. Attractive in form and blossom. Upright, with slender branches. It is completely covered in May with double pink flowers, an inch across and each flower resembling a little rose. The blossoms come before the leaves and are crowded along the branches.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Prunus Pissardi*). Height 8 to 10 feet. Beautiful dull purple foliage, retaining its color well through the season. It has pretty pink flowers in May, but no fruit. Fine as specimen tree.

Plane

ORIENTAL (*Platanus orientalis*). Also called European Sycamore. Grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet, and often more. A large, symmetrical tree of rapid growth, beautiful in Winter as well as Summer; one of its chief charms. It has a large head of beautiful foliage, the leaves being heart-shaped, large, deep green. Stands well the smoke and dust of cities; while a moisture loving plant, it thrives well in city streets of moderate width. Is little infested with insect pests.



Sugar Maple—one of the best for lawn and street purposes.



Mountain Ash bears pretty clusters of red berries.



Poplar

BOLLEANA. One of the best Poplars with habit of growth similar to Lombardy. Distinctive for silvery white foliage. Poplars are used for breaking the monotony of an even skyline. They also make fine screens. Grows to about 80 feet.

CAROLINA. Grows to 40 or 50 feet. The tree is erect, pyramidal, almost columnar in form when grown naturally. Is good for wind-break when set close; makes a quick, dense screen or hedge when set five feet apart, and after a growth of 12 to 15 feet is made, cut back to desired height and kept there. Will grow in any soil.

LOMBARDY. It grows from 40 to 100 feet or more in height, according to conditions; succeeds almost anywhere. Its branches are crowded, all perpendicular, growing up.

REDBUD. See Judas Tree.

RHUS COTINUS. See Fringe, Purple.

SMOKE TREE. See Fringe, Purple.



Quick growth, handsome foliage and beautiful bark make the Oriental Plane popular as a street tree.

Tulip Tree or Whitewood

Grows to various heights according to location, usually 40 to 60 feet, but in many parts of the country 70 to 100 feet. It has a straight, clean trunk, dividing at summit into irregular branches, but the whole effect of the top is pyramidal. The bark is dark and quite smooth. The leaf is green, 3 to 5 inches long, smooth and only slightly lobed, turning to yellow tones in Autumn. The blossoms in May and June are 4 to 6 inches across, greenish yellow, marked with orange, fragrant, and resembling tulip or magnolia blossoms in shape. Requires rich, well drained soil, and plenty of room.



The Tulip Tree with its spreading branches and thick foliage is excellent for shade.

Thorn

PAUL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING. Grows about 15 feet tall or more. Has wide spreading, irregular, spiny branches, the head about equaling the height in diameter. It has small, deeply cut leaves. In May it is very decorative with an abundance of double carmine-red flowers. It will grow under dry, upland conditions, in stiff, clay soil, thrives well in the gas, dust and smoke of crowded city locations.

DOUBLE PINK. Similar to Paul's Double Scarlet in all but the color of flower, which is rose-pink.

Willow

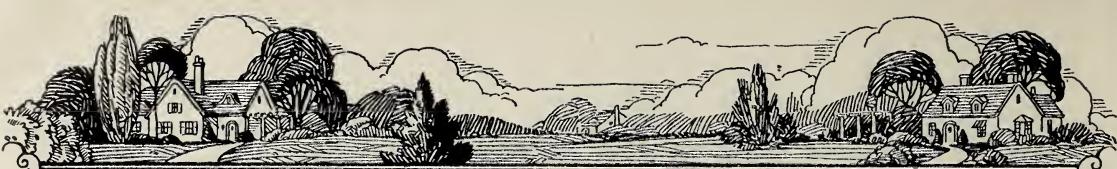
GOLDEN (*Salix vitellina*). An upright, spreading tree growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet. The trunk has a yellow hue, the branches leaving the trunk quite near the ground. The twigs are smooth, spiny, yellow, bright and cheerful all Winter. The leaves are long, narrow, lance shape; silky. Should not be planted near houses nor on streets because its branches are very brittle. Will thrive in low, wet ground, making it fine along pools and streams.

Walnut

BLACK (*Juglans nigra*). Grows to a height of 50 to 70 feet. Is one of our largest, most rugged and majestic trees. Is of slow growth. Makes an excellent lawn tree. The bark is blackish, rough; the leaves long, green, turning to yellow in Autumn; the nuts mature in October, are edible, in very thick shells; the wood is very valuable. Is a good park tree and is not only picturesque in groves, but profitable to plant for timber profit in future years.

ENGLISH (*Juglans regia*). Grows 50 to 70 feet in height. Is a handsome, round-headed tree with large, bright green foliage. Somewhat tender in youth, but it may be grown successfully in eastern and northern states, the nuts being of much value, thin-shelled and delicious.

JAPAN (*Juglans Sieboldiana*). Grows to a height of 30 to 50 feet. It has good foliage, turning yellow in Autumn; is a rapid, vigorous grower, fine for shade on lawn or avenue. Its nuts are heart-shaped, borne in long clusters like the butternut. The shell is thicker than the English Walnut, which it resembles. Is hardy.



Weeping Trees

BIRCH, Cut Leaved Weeping (*Betula alba var. pendula laciniata*). Grows 30 to 40 feet in height. White bark, drooping branches, finely cut foliage, giving it a fountain-like effect. Weeping trees should be planted sparingly in the lawn—one here and there for contrastive effect. This is one of the best for the purpose. May be used in parks and tree groups for the same purpose.

CHERRY, Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry (*Subhirtella pendula*). Grows in this country 6 to 10 feet in height. Has slender, pendulous branches hanging nearly to the ground. In early May, before the leaves appear, the branches are strung thickly with showy, single flowers, rose-pink in bud, pale pink when fully open, forming a veritable cascade of pink.

ELM, Camperdown Weeping (*Ulmus pendula*). A tree growing 10 to 15 feet tall. The limbs spread horizontally, with long, pendulous branches, vigorous and irregular. The leaves are large, glossy, dark green. Branches and leaves overlap to form a compact, tentlike or arbor-like roof. Ornamental, unique, hardy.

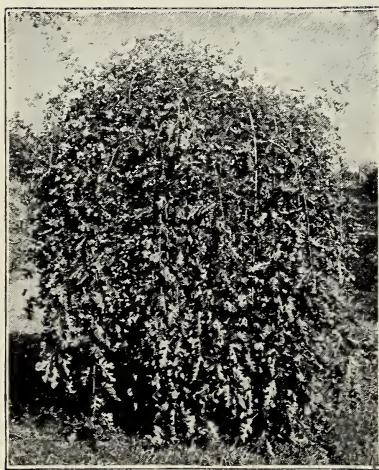
MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. Top grafted on a straight stem, usually 7 to 8 feet from the ground, making the tree from 8 to 10 feet tall. A small tree with drooping branches and dense, deep green foliage. One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender and willowy branches, drooping fountain-like to the ground. It is hardy, easy to grow. Admirably adapted for large or small grounds.

WILLOW, Babylonica (*Salix babylonica* or Common Weeping Willow). Grows 30 to 40 feet tall. Makes a quick growth. The branches are olive-green, slender, graceful, drooping nearly to the ground. Leaves long, narrow, smooth, silky green. It is fine as a specimen tree on the lawn alone. Its best situation is on the edge of streams or pools, natural or artificial, its branches near or drooping over the water.

WILLOW, Wisconsin (*Salix babylonica dolorosa*). Grows 30 to 40 feet in height. Similar to the Babylonica Willow above, in habit and usefulness, but harder.



The Weeping Willow is fine as a specimen tree on the lawn.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

Forest Tree Seedlings

For reforestation or the utilization of land not needed, or not good for other purposes; for shelter belts and windbreaks; commercially, for posts, railroad ties, mine timbers, etc.

CATALPA speciosa. Grows to 40 feet. Very rapid grower. Valuable for poles, posts, and especially for railroad ties.

LOCUST, Black or Common. Grows to 20 and 30 feet; a rapid grower. One of the best to prevent soil erosion on banks, or to grow in dry, sandy soil where other trees fail, making it a useful tree on otherwise worthless land. Is valuable for its hard timber for posts, etc.

LOCUST, Yellow. A tree usually growing to 40 to 50 feet; sometimes even 90. Of very rapid growth. Its wood is exceedingly hard and strong, and remarkably durable in contact with the ground, making it valuable for posts. Is also used in shipbuilding. One of the most valuable of all the timber trees. Has wisteria-like flowers of great sweetness.



EVERGREENS

In planting evergreens that are balled and burlapped, plant without removing the burlap, just cut the strings. Evergreens are hard to establish and this will give them less shock and enable them to get a new start in their own earth.

ARBOR-VITAE, American or Common White Cedar. The best known and most popular of all the evergreens. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree, growing from 15 to 25 feet, but may be sheared to any height or form.

ARBOR-VITAE, Globosa. A dwarf form, growing 2 to 4 feet high, with compact, round or globular head. May be used in pairs, one on each side of porch entrance.

ARBOR-VITAE, Pyramidal. Similar to American Arbor-Vitae, grows 15 to 20 feet, but is much narrower, more column-like.

ARBOR-VITAE, Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of American Arbor-Vitae, resembling it in shape, but growing only to three or four feet. Very compact. Has the typical Arbor-Vitae foliage, mixed with a feathery foliage that resembles that of the Silvery Cypress.

ARBOR-VITAE, Siberian. In growth like the American. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Has heavy, blue-green foliage, holding its color well through the Winter.

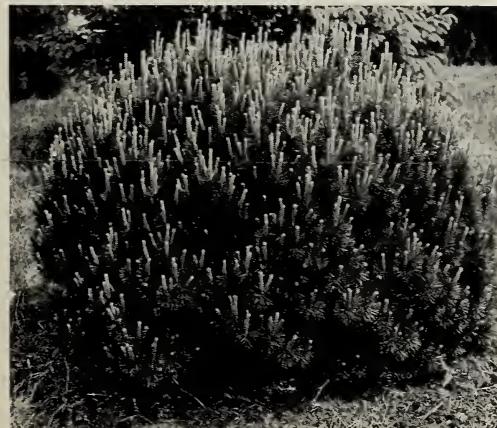
CEDAR, Red (*Juniperus virginiana*). Grows 20 to 30 feet tall, usually narrow and compactly columnar, with beautiful dark green foliage that characterizes the Junipers. Wood is valuable, light, straight-grained, durable and fragrant.

JUNIPER, Pfitzer (*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*). A fine evergreen of spreading growth that grows about as broad as it does tall. The foliage is grayish green and presents a very attractive appearance. A fine evergreen for foundation planting and suitable for planting along steps and entrances.

JUNIPER, Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). Grows 8 to 20 feet high. Similar in habit to the red cedar variety, but smaller. Very erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage sage-green or blue-green, very compact. A favorite evergreen for cemeteries.

JUNIPER, Virginiana. See Red Cedar above.

PINE, Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. Is usually 2 to 4 feet in height; is a very slow grower but finally attains a height of 8 feet. Branches are smartly upright, but the form of the tree—or bush—is broad, dense and spreading. Is used



Broad, spreading habit and pale green, candle-like young shoots feature Mugho Pine.



Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae develops naturally an almost perfect pyramidal form.

in pairs, one on each side of the entrance, but it should be given room to develop.

PINE, Scotch. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Has silvery green foliage when tree is young, turning to blue-green as tree matures; in the Spring has very pretty "candles," as the young cones are called. It is spreading, rugged, thrives in poor, dry, sandy soil, and the severe salt winds of the ocean, making it one of the best for seaside planting or on barren, dry hillsides.

RETINISPORA, Plume (*Retinispora plumosa*). Probably the most popular variety in this group of evergreens. As its name suggests, all of the side branches have a plumed appearance; it is of pyramidal shape and is good as a specimen tree. Grows to about 25 feet in height. Should be given Winter protection in cold climates.

RETINISPORA, Golden (*Retinispora plumosa aurea*). The general characteristics and appearance are identical with *Retinispora plumosa* described above. The only difference is the beautiful golden tint of the leaves.

SPRUCE, Norway. Attains a height of 50 to 75 feet. Perfectly pyramidal habit, very picturesque and beautiful. Is attractive in large grounds, and is a good tree for tall hedges or windbreaks.

SPRUCE, Colorado. Grows to 20 feet or more. Foliage has a silvery blue cast, which makes it effective for contrast. May be used with good effect as specimens, but should be planted toward the sides of the yard, along boundaries.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

The Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening extends nearly through the entire year. By making a careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. Every farm should have this profitable and healthy fruit.

We indicate by letters the season for ripening: (S) for Summer; (A) for Autumn; (W) for Winter. These notations refer to the season in Western New York and allowance must be made for variation in other sections.



Baldwin.

BELLFLOWER. (W). December to February. Fruit large; skin yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and when not quite ripe, rather acid. Tree hardy and vigorous, succeeding in lighter soils than Apples usually like.

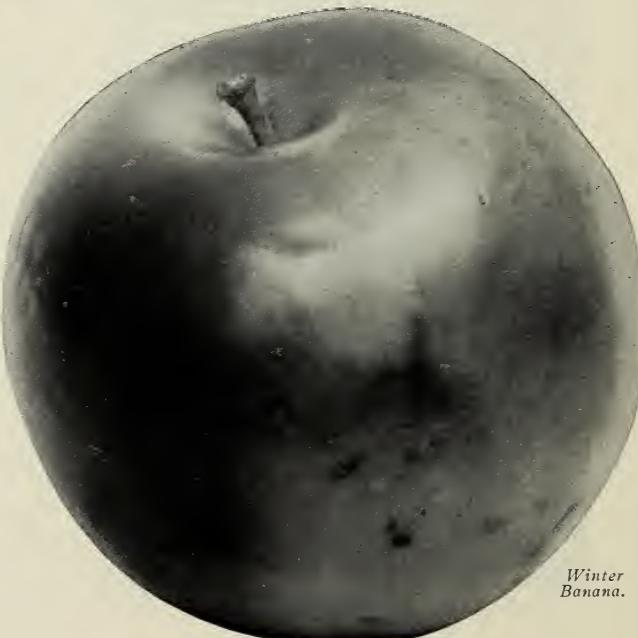
BEN DAVIS. (W). December to March. Red. Large, roundish. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, glossy, clear yellow or greenish, striped and splashed with bright dark red. Flesh white, juicy with a mild, good, but not rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree rather rank grower. Has been kept in storage till very late in the season. A very popular market Apple in many sections and much planted for market purposes, its size, color and fine appearance assuring its ready sale.

CORTLAND. The tree is hardy, thrifty, early producing and long-lived. The fruits are abundant, large, round and handsome; attractive to the eye with their heavy overlay of shaded reds, and delightful to the taste.

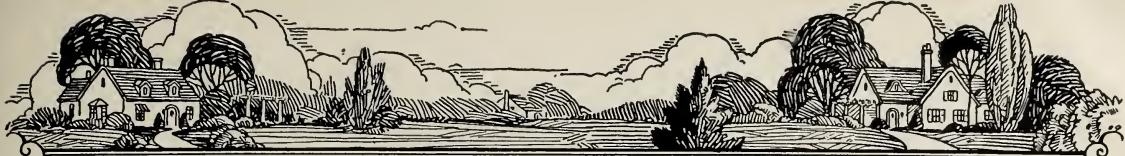
ALEXANDER. (A). October to December. A large, red, striped Apple with yellow flesh, crisp, rather juicy and sub-acid. The tree is a moderate grower and the fruit a little coarse in texture; but the variety is one of those extra hardy kinds and is recommended for the extreme North.

BALDWIN. (W). November to March. Is known as a good cooking Apple that keeps well in storage—it is a good drying Apple. Color yellowish red and heavily shaded with deep red. Fruit rather large. Skin somewhat tough, making it a splendid keeper and shipper, and it is a good cooker for pies, and for baking and apple sauce. Flesh yellowish white with good sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, long-lived and quite hardy. A profitable variety that is extensively planted and that markets well.

BANANA. (W). November to March. Sour. Yellow with pronounced red cheek. Of large size, warm, yellow color with attractive red cheek on the sunny side; firm, whitish, juicy flesh of good quality, distinctly aromatic. Keeps well; a fine shipper. Beautiful in appearance. In storage, ranks with the good keepers. A market Apple. Tree vigorous; comes into bearing young.



Winter
Banana.



APPLES—Continued.

DELICIOUS. (W). November to May. Color striped and marked with light and dark red, and on the cheek next to the sun is almost a solid deep crimson with a light spread of bloom. Fruit is large, of uniform size, round and long, tapering with a markedly ribbed nose. Skin is thin, but tough, and so stands handling without injury. Flesh is fine grained, tender and firm, and flowing over with rich, highly flavored juice; very mild but is not a "sweet Apple." Has a delightful, fragrant aroma, and the fine texture of flesh, wonderful flavor, tempting appearance, and ability to stand shipment, makes it an Apple of wonderful combination of good points. Tree is hardy, a vigorous grower that will carry an enormous load of fruit, is unusually productive, and is adaptable to most all kinds of soils that will grow Apples.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. (A). September. Extra hardy. Sour. Red. The fruit is large, symmetrical. Skin moderately thick, tender, smooth, pale yellow, almost covered with splashes and stripes of bright red of attractive appearance. Flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy and sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears abundantly and when very young. Succeeds well all over the country. Popular for home use. Where hardiness is important, Duchess is recommended as one of the best of its season. Stands shipment well.

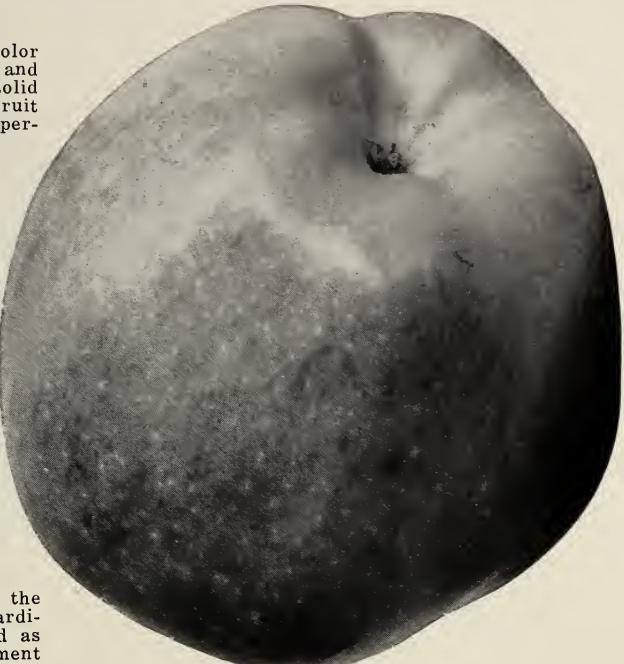
EARLY HARVEST. (S). July and August. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish. Skin very smooth with a few dots; bright straw color when fully ripe. Flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp and rather acid; quality good. Core small. Popular for the table and cooking. Tree productive; moderate, long-lived, comes into bearing rather young.

FALL PIPPIN. (A). October to December. Sour. Greenish yellow; not striped. Fruit large, roundish oblong. Skin greenish, turning to rich yellow when fully ripe. Flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, and with a rich aromatic flavor. A good grower and a moderate bearer. Does well over a large area. An especially good cooking Apple.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). (A). October to January. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish, beautiful in appearance. Color whitish ground, handsomely striped with fine deep red and where much exposed to sun is nearly a uniform attractive red. Fameuse or Snow Apple is remarkable for the snow-white color of its flesh, here and there flecked with red, very tender and very juicy, becoming a mild sub-acid, a little spicy, with a slight perfume. Tree vigorous. Fameuse is one of the most desirable Apples of its season to "eat-out of hand," or table dessert use. During its season—October to the holidays—usually sells well in the markets.

GANO. (W). February to April. Sour. Red; not striped. Fruit of conical form, good size and smooth. Color deep red, shaded to mahogany on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid. A favorite "apple butter" kind.

GOLDEN RUSSET. (W). November to April. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish, usually a little oblong, sometimes slightly flattened. Surface sometimes wholly a thick russet and at others a thin, broken russet



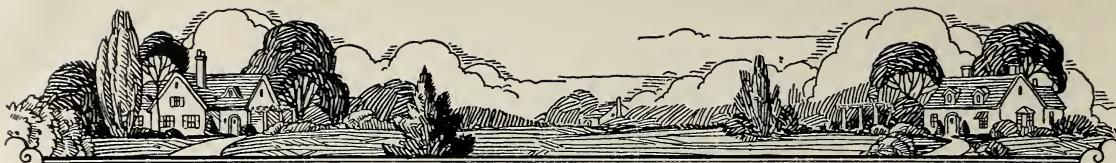
Delicious Apple.

on a greenish yellow skin. Flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, firm, sprightly, mild sub-acid. Good quality. Tree a thrifty grower and excellent bearer; hardy and succeeds in nearly all sections, especially in rich western soils. An excellent storage Apple selling well in the late season markets; also desirable for home use during the Spring and before small fruits ripen, being then excellent for dessert and cooking use. Some cider mills have a special "run of russets" as a particularly nice cider.

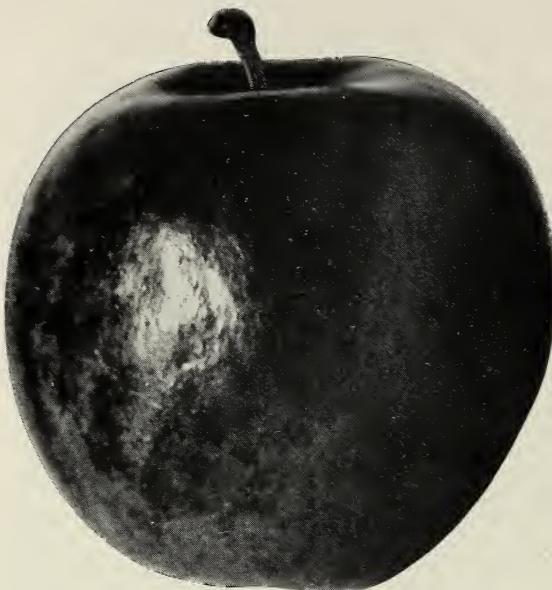
GRAVENSTEIN. (A). September and October. Sour. Greenish yellow; striped. Fruit large, roundish, of attractive appearance. Skin thin, tender, slightly rough, greenish to orange-yellow overlaid with stripes of red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, crisp; quality excellent. Tree regarded as vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops. Comes into bearing moderately young and of its season is excellent as a cooking Apple.

GRIMES GOLDEN. (W). November to February. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit round, above medium size. Skin clear deep yellow with dots of russet. Flesh yellowish white, crisp and moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid flavor. Considered a regular, dependable and uniform bearer. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds over a large area and endures cold.

HUBBARDSTON'S NONESUCH. (W). November and December. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit large and roundish. Color clear, light yellow nearly covered with broken stripes of lively red, heavier and darker on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, juicy, sprightly, very mildly sub-acid mingled with sweet; of the finest quality. Some fruit men consider it an excellent variety for commercial planting—sometimes needs thinning, usually comes into bearing at an early age—good yield. Quality is excellent for dessert use.



APPLES—Continued.



Jonathan Apple.

JONATHAN. (W). November till March. Sour. Red; striped. Of medium size, regular. Skin thin, tough, smooth, pale bright yellow overlaid with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh whitish, slightly pinkish, tender, crisp, very juicy with a fine flavor. Comes into bearing rather young. The fruit is so uniform in size, shape and color and of such excellent quality as to make Jonathan a good market Apple as well as a highly desirable variety for the home—for use as a table Apple and for culinary purposes.

KING. (W). November to March. Red; striped. Fruit large to very large, pretty, uniform. Color red, marked by deeper red stripes. Flesh attractive, yellowish, rather coarse, crisp, tender, juicy and very good. Tree strong and prolific. An inclination to dropping the fruit early calls for prompt harvesting. Not so good in the South but elsewhere does well and on account of large size and especially handsome appearance, sells at good prices.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. (A). August to November. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit medium to large, smooth and regularly shaped, clear, pale yellow, thin skin with pronounced red cheek. Flesh white, fine grained, pleasantly sub-acid, juicy; quality good, especially for culinary uses. Tree is of spreading habit and uniform productiveness.

McINTOSH RED. (W). November to February. Extra hardy. Sour. Red; not striped. Of medium size, round, even form. Skin bright yellow almost entirely covered with bright red and is of very attractive appearance; well thought of as a table dessert Apple and in addition cooks well. Flesh snow-white, fine, very tender, juicy, with a distinct crisp flavor. Tree a good bearer and comes into bearing rather young, vigorous, extra hardy. High quality. Originated in Canada.

NORTHERN SPY. (W). January to June. Sour. Red; striped. Large, roundish, slightly conical in shape. Skin handsomely striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with thin bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps well through the Winter and late into Spring, retaining its juiciness and flavor remarkably well after most other Apples are gone, points that make it desirable for home consumption and profitable for the market; is universally recognized as an Apple with a "tickle the palate flavor." Tree is very hardy and healthy.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. (W). January to Spring. Extra hardy. Sour. Fruit medium to large. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, sometimes faintly blushed—prevailing effect clear yellow or greenish and attractive in color for a green or yellow Apple. Flesh medium in texture, firm, juicy, sub-acid with slight aroma. Cooks evenly and when cooked has a fine yellow color. Ranks as a dessert Apple. The tree has proved itself to be hardy under extreme cold, makes a strong growth and bears well. The fruit keeps very late in good condition. Originated in Wisconsin.

POUND SWEET. (A). October to December. Sweet. Greenish; not striped. Large and round with pale green skin. Flesh white, tender, juicy and sweet. Good for culinary use, especially for baking. Tree a free grower and often called "Pumpkin Sweet" due to its unusually large size.

RAMBO. (A). October to December. Sour. Yellow; striped. Of medium size, round, flat and smooth. Skin streaked and marbled with dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground. Flesh greenish white, very tender, rich mild sub-acid. Of very good quality and does well nearly everywhere.

RED ASTRACHAN. (S). A very beautiful early Summer Apple. Late July to middle of August. Sour. Red; not striped. Fruit large, roundish. Skin nearly covered with crimson and overlaid with a noticeable and attractive bloom. Flesh white, crisp and moderately juicy, with a pleasant, rather acid flavor and first rate quality. The best early eating Apple and it appears ready to eat just when early in the season we are "Apple hungry" and is suitable to "eat-out-of-hand;" excellent for cooking.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. (W). November to March. Sour. Green. Skin moderately thick, smooth, waxy. Fruit large, roundish. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor with a real delicacy of quality. Fruit carries very well in storage and has a good demand in the markets.

ROME BEAUTY. (W). November to April. Sour. Red; striped. Good size, uniform, roundish. Skin is thick, nearly covered with bright red on yellow ground, handsomely colored. Flesh nearly white, slightly tinged with yellow or green, firm, moderately fine-grained, rather crisp, juicy, aromatic, agreeably mild sub-acid, commonly good quality. Fruit stands handling remarkably well, is a good keeper and holds till late in storage. Thinning the fruit on the tree is sometimes advisable. Size, color and appearance make this a favorite variety.



Wealthy Apple.

APPLES—Continued.

ROXBURY RUSSET. (W). January to June. Sour. Yellow. Russet; not striped. Fruit medium to large, roundish, inclined to flatten. Skin almost entirely covered with decided russet on greenish yellow ground, sometimes with dull red cheek. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. Popular throughout the northern states. A remarkably good keeper, commanding good prices in the Spring.

SMOKEHOUSE. (A). Middle of October to February. Yellow; striped. Fruit above medium size. Skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson. Flesh yellowish, somewhat firm, juicy and crisp, rather sub-acid. Good quality. Tree moderately vigorous and a good bearer. Does well in the middle states.

SPLITZENBERG. (W). December to March. Sour. Red; striped. Of medium size, slightly conical in shape. Skin high, rich red, faintly striped. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, spicy, rather acid and unsurpassed in flavor. A moderate bearer. Keeps through the Winter.

SNOW. See Fameuse.

STARK. (W). January to May. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit large and roundish, fair, smooth and uniform. Skin tough, thick, greenish yellow, shaded and striped heavily with red over almost entire surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, coarse, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid. Regarded as a good commercial orchard variety, as tree is a vigorous, thrifty grower, healthy, a reliable cropper and very productive, selling well in the general market.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. (W). December to April. Sour. Fruit of good size, round, slightly conical. Skin thick, tough, green becoming yellowish, often nearly completely covered with lively deep red, striped and splashed with dark crimson. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, juicy with a rich, rather sub-acid, pleasing flavor. A good, long keeper of high quality.

SUTTON BEAUTY. (W). December and January. Sour. Yellow; striped. Fruit large and roundish. Skin waxy yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh tender, sub-acid. Makes a good tree; bears well.

SWEET BOUGH. (S). Middle of July to middle of August. Sweet. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of large size, pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp when fully ripe; very sweet. An early table Apple.

TALMAN SWEET. (W). November to March. Sweet. Yellow; not striped. Medium to large, round, fairly uniform size. Skin tough, often marked by a distinct line from cavity to basin; color pale, clear yellow, sometimes a little blushed. Flesh white, firm, rather hard, moderately fine, rather dry to moderate juicy and good flavor. Fruit esteemed for culinary purposes. Comes into bearing moderately young and is usually a reliable cropper.

TWENTY OUNCE. (A). October to December. Fruit very large, roundish. Skin thick, tough, becoming rather yellow splashed with bright and deep purplish red and carmine stripes. Flesh coarse-grained, moderately tender, sprightly, brisk, quite juicy, sub-acid. Great size and attractive appearance of fruit make this a good market variety. Keeps well for a Fall variety and ships well. Fruit in good demand in general markets and at good prices. Is esteemed for culinary uses in the home and commercially. Comes into bearing rather young.

WAGENER. (W). November to February. Sour. Red; striped. Roundish and medium size. Skin shaded and faintly striped with pale red on warm, yellow background, the shading deepening on sunny side; often streaked with russet. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, firm, fairly juicy, mildly sub-acid and of excellent flavor. An Apple desirable for cooking use and also esteemed as a dessert Apple. Tree fairly vigorous, comes into bearing at an early age.

WEALTHY. (A). November to January. Extra hardy. Red; striped. Fruit above medium size, round and smooth. Color whitish yellow ground, shaded with rich dark red, sometimes entirely covered with red. Flesh white, fine grained, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively, agreeable, sub-acid. Quality very good. Tree extremely hardy, a good grower and an abundant bearer. This combination of fine points, hardness, yield, size, appearance and color, goes to make Wealthy a favorite in its season and one of the most profitable market Apples. Originated in Minnesota.

WOLF RIVER. (W). January and February. Extra hardy. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit very large. Skin yellowish white, striped with bright red and marked by greyish dots. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender, sub-acid, not rich, medium quality and rather dry when over-ripe. An extra hardy variety, especially valuable in the Northwest.



APPLES—Continued.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. (S). July and August. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of good size, uniform, round. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale greenish yellow, turning to a beautiful pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Core medium. Comes into bearing unusually young. Fruit often ripens continuously through a period of two or three weeks. An excellent Apple for the home, a good eating Apple and for cooking, while its very early season makes it profitable in the early Apple market.

YORK IMPERIAL. (W). November to January. Sour. Red; not striped. Medium uniform size and usually oblique shape. Skin green or yellowish shaded with crimson in the sun. Flesh moderately tender, firm, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid, somewhat aromatic—good to very good. Tree moderate, vigorous and productive.

Crab Apples

HYSLOP. November. Red; not striped. Fruit large for a Crab, round, uniform, and produced in clusters. Skin clear pale yellow almost completely covered with very brilliant dark red, overspread with thick blue bloom. Flesh yellowish, sometimes tinged with red—juicy at first; good for cooking. Tree a good grower, very hardy and a reliable cropper.

TRANSCENDENT. September to October. Fruit medium to large, roundish. Skin thin, clear yellow, heavily overlaid with rich red and covered with delicate bloom. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and, when fully ripe, not so acid as to be unpleasant to the taste. Fruit attractive and well liked for cooking purposes. Tree a strong grower, abundant bearer, perfectly hardy.

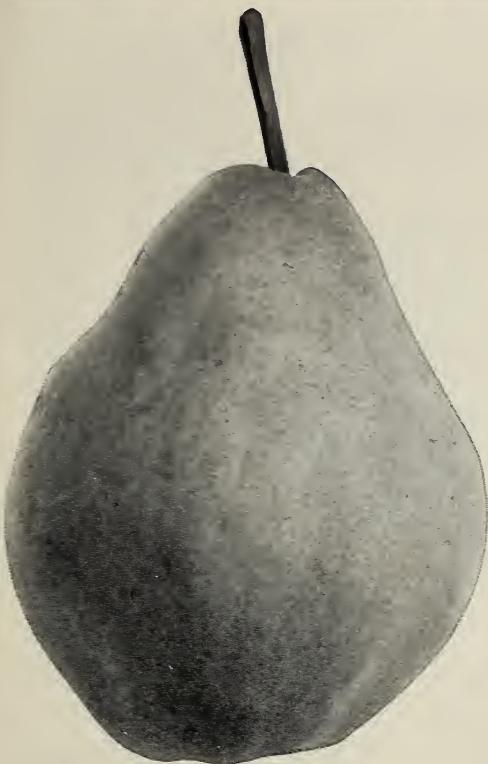
WHITNEY. August and September. Red; striped. Fruit large size and uniform. Skin smooth, glossy, light yellow, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm and juicy with pleasant acid flavor. Good for dessert and for culinary uses. Tree very hardy, vigorous and handsome grower and a great bearer.



Yellow Transparent Apples.

A.B.M.CO.





Clapp's Favorite.

good quality. Excellent for canning. Is very adaptable to different soils. Another characteristic which commends this variety to Pear growers is fruitfulness—trees bear full crops of deliciously flavored fruit year after year. Very extensively grown for commercial purposes. Trees are very vigorous, attain large size, bear young, and live long.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. (S.D.). November to January. A large, handsome Pear of dull greenish yellow color, russetted and furrowed with reddish cheek on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, firm, tender, buttery, very juicy, sweet and spicy with a rich flavor, making it one of the most valuable of all Pears. Few varieties equal it in appearance and quality of fruit. Tree large, vigorous, spreading, hardy. Its productiveness and regularity in bearing make it a variety that can be recommended for home planting and for commercial orchards. Properly ripened it will keep until the holiday season, when it commands a good price in the market.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. (S.D.). Late August to early September. Extra hardy. Fruit of large size, tapering to the crown, neck rather small. Yellowish green, with a delicate blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish or yellowish white, juicy, splendid flavor, perfumed, of very good quality. Ripens about ten days ahead of the Bartlett. One of the first for market. Fruit is of uniform size and evenly distributed over tree, thus insuring proper development without thinning. Very hardy.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. (S.D.). September and October. The fruit is of extra large size, varying, however, in size and shape. The color is a yellowish green, overlaid with russet markings. Flesh juicy, melting, often with a rich, sweet and excellent flavor with the delicate aroma of the Pear. One of the oldest, hardiest and choicest varieties. A strong grower and a great bearer. Bears early. Is an excellent commercial Pear as well as for home planting.

Pears

Pear trees succeed in fairly good, well drained soil, but they do best in a strong loam or clay.

Both quality and juiciness of the fruit may be improved if it is gathered about a week or ten days before maturity and ripened indoors. A cool, dark place is best for storing it while ripening.

Pear trees are grown as Standard trees and Dwarf trees. Since the Dwarf tree, when fully matured, is considerably smaller than the Standard tree and as it comes into bearing considerably younger than the Standard tree, we particularly recommend the planting of Dwarf Pear trees, by those who have only a limited space for planting and wish fruit largely for home use.

Descriptions of fruit apply equally to the fruit of Standard trees and the fruit of Dwarf trees.

All varieties listed can be supplied both in Standard trees and in Dwarf trees, except where noted.

The initial letters following each variety indicate whether Standard (S), or Dwarf (D), or both can be supplied.

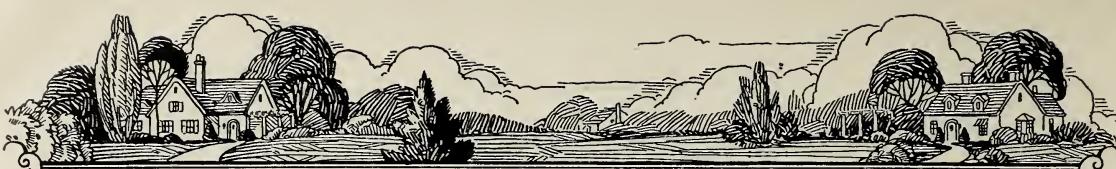
We especially recommend the planting of Duchesse in Dwarf form.

The name of each variety is followed by the month in which maturity of fruit is attained.

BARTLETT. (S.D.). August and September. Fruit large, pyramidal in shape. Color clear yellow with a faint blush on the exposed cheek, more or less dotted with russet and even thinly russeted around the base of the stem. Flesh fine grained, slightly granular at the center, buttery and rich, very juicy, excellent flavor, of



Bartlett.

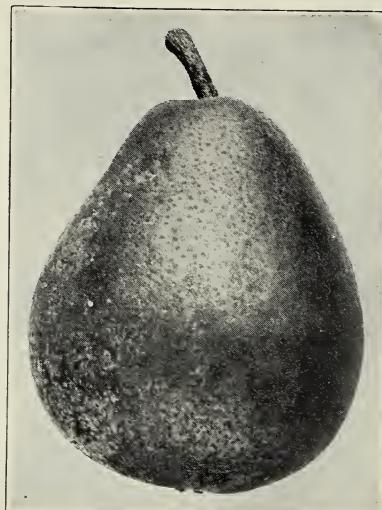


PEARS—Continued.

KIEFFER. (S.D.). October and November. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval, narrowing at both ends. Skin rich golden yellow, with a fine red blush on the sunny side, highly attractive. Flesh is whitish, juicy and very good. If gathered as soon as fully matured and then allowed to ripen in the house, the fruit becomes much improved in quality and being a remarkable keeper, will last all Winter. As a canning Pear, it retains its light color and possesses a rich, vinous flavor. Its firmness and quality make it greatly in demand. It bears young and heavily, and makes a large tree.

KOONCE. (S.). Last of August. A popular early variety. Somewhat of the Kieffer type but generally ripens a month earlier. Fruit is medium to large, golden yellow in color, with a red cheek, handsome in appearance; flesh juicy and sweet; good quality. Tree makes a vigorous growth. Is hardy and productive.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. (S.D.). October to November. Color dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet with numerous dots; flesh yellowish white, firm, becoming somewhat melting and quite tender when fully matured, very juicy, sweet, excellent flavor, rich and delicious. Produces very large, juicy Pears. Attains its greatest perfection when grown as a dwarf tree. The tree is vigorous, hardy, healthy, bears abundantly and is a great favorite for garden and home planting, and for commercial orchards. Trees often come into bearing from two to three years after planting. Adaptable to about all climates.



Duchess d'Angouleme.



Seckel.

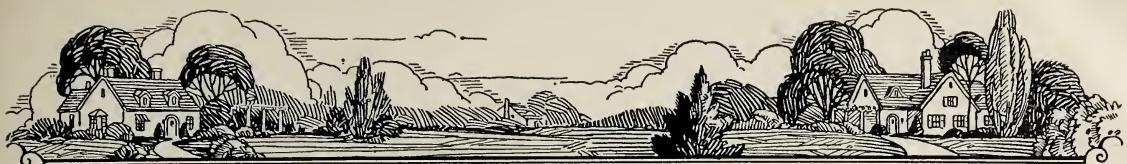
SECKEL. (S.D.). September and October. Fruit small. Skin rich yellowish brown, with a deep brownish red cheek. Flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; one of the richest and highest flavored Pears known. A very prolific bearer. Profitable commercial variety. For home planting it has few rivals.

SHELDON. (S.). October to November. Large, roundish; color greenish, fully covered with brownish russet. A rich flavor, fine grained and very luscious. The tree makes a vigorous, erect growth and bears full crops regularly. Ships, keeps and sells well. Excellent for home planting. Splendid both for dessert and for culinary purposes. Sheldon does not succeed as a Dwarf and should be planted only as a Standard tree.

WORDEN-SECKEL. (S.D.). October to December. A seedling of the Seckel. Tree is hardy and bears young. Excellent keeping qualities. Color golden yellow, one side bright crimson. Flesh dull white, very juicy with a flavor and aroma fully equal to its distinguished parent. Ripens early in October and can be kept in good eating condition until December. Bears in clusters and is one of the most beautiful and attractive as well as one of the best flavored Pears in cultivation. Grown extensively by commercial orchardists, also highly recommended for home planting.



Kieffer.



Plums

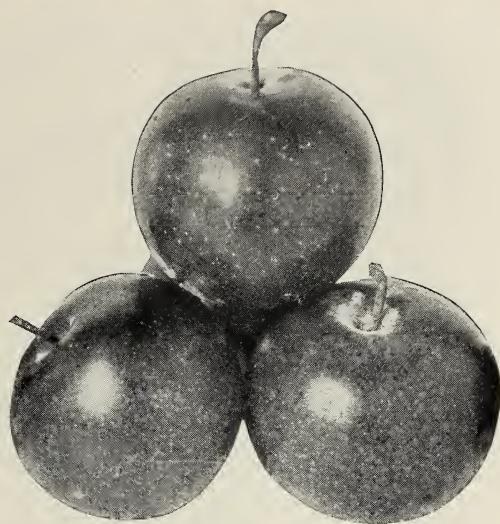
Plum trees thrive in a great diversity of soil, but seem to require that the soil have good drainage; warmth of soil is a factor towards perfection. Planting at least two or three trees, preferably two or more varieties in a group, rather than to plant a Plum tree singly, will take care of such varieties as are deficient in fertile pollen, i.e., varieties that will not fertilize themselves sufficiently. Plums require little pruning but thinning the fruit on all varieties should be the regular practice—Japanese Plums particularly are much inclined to overbear.

The Plums below are in two general classes: Japanese and European. The Japanese varieties are so noted, following the name. Those not designated, are European. Prunes are freestone Plums, suitable for drying.

ABUNDANCE. (Japanese). Skin pinkish red, changing to darker red, mottled with thin bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy, tender and melting, sweet, pleasantly aromatic; season early (late August or early September); fruit medium size, roundish to distinct sharp pointed. It develops in flavor best when picked before it is quite ripe. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, liable to overbear unless the fruit is thinned.

BRADSHAW. Skin purplish red, covered with thick bloom, thin; flesh dull yellow, often with trace of red when fully matured, juicy, somewhat tender, sweet, pleasant, good; midseason; stone semi-free; fruit very large. Tree bears regularly and heavily. Fruit is large, attractive in appearance, keeps and ships well, especially if picked before fully ripe.

BURBANK. (Japanese). Skin dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, with thick bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, sweet, good; and of the best as to quality—handsomely colored, keeps and ships well; ripens a week or more later than Abundance. Fruit begins to color some days before ripe and should be picked before fully matured if it is to be kept or is to be shipped; also its fruit must be fairly severely thinned to get it in perfection. Tree is large, vigorous, very productive.



Burbank Plums.

FELLENBERG (Italian Prune; French Prune). Skin purplish black with very thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow changing to yellow; juicy, firm, sub-acid, freestone; season late and short; fruit medium size. It is finely flavored whether eaten out of hand, stewed or cured. Keeps and ships well. Trees are large, fairly hardy, productive, well formed and bear regularly.

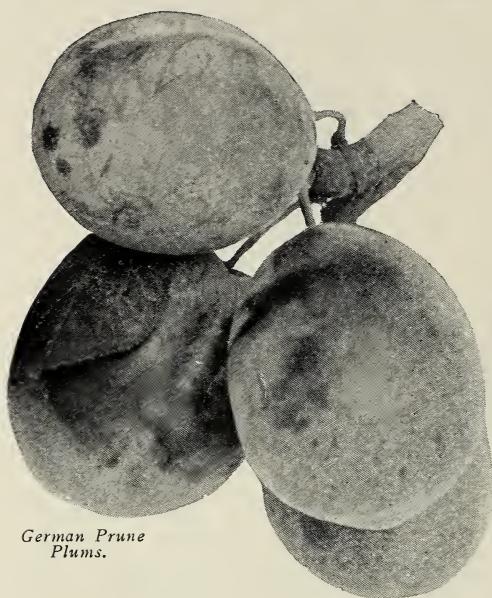
GERMAN PRUNE. Skin purplish black with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, medium, juicy, firm, sweetish, mild, pleasant flavor, good to very good; stone free; season late with ripening period very long; fruit large. Tree fairly hardy, vigorous, healthy, productive.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Skin dull greenish yellow with obscure green streaks, mottled, thick bloom; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sweet, mild, good to very good, stone nearly free. Last of August. Fruit rather large. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive. Fine flavor.

ITALIAN PRUNE. See Fellenberg.

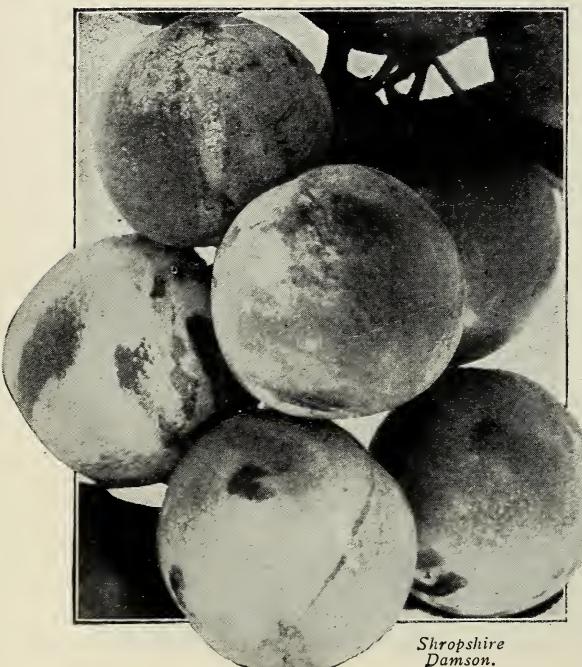


Abundance Plums.



German Prune
Plums.

LOMBARD. Skin light to dark purplish red, with thick bloom; flesh yellowish, juicy, firm and sweet, mild, stone semi-free to free; midseason, ripening period long; fruit roundish oval, medium size. Lombard is very widely grown. Tree medium size, round-topped, very hardy, productive; fruit showy; regular bearer; fruit should be thinned and allowed to fully ripen on the tree.



Shropshire
Damson.

PLUMS—Continued.

REINE CLAUDE. Skin golden yellow at maturity, sometimes mottled on sunny side with red, thin bloom; flesh greenish yellow or golden yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, very good; semi-cling-stone; midseason; fruit large, roundish oval. For richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh, abundance of juice and pleasant aroma, Reine Claude ranks high. The tree is only of moderate size, and trees when delivered from nursery are smaller than the trees of other varieties, but the trees, though small, are productive and bear regularly.

RED JUNE. (Japanese). Skin garnet-red, mottled, bloom thin; flesh light yellow, somewhat meaty, sweet, good; season early, ripens a week or so before Abundance; fruit large, roundish ovate. Is a good shipper. The trees are large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, healthy, productive.

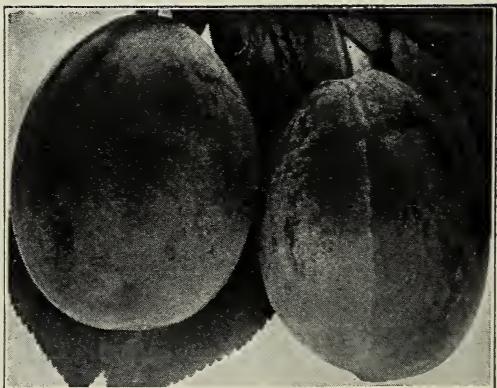
SATSUMA. (Japanese). Skin dark, dull red, thin bloom; flesh dark purplish red, juicy, sweet, with almond-like flavor, good quality; stone very small; midseason; fruit medium to large in size, roundish. One of the best of its class in quality for either dessert or culinary purposes, keeps and ships well. Trees are above the average in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Skin purplish black, thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, rather tart, firm, sweet, mild in flavor; season late; fruit medium in size.

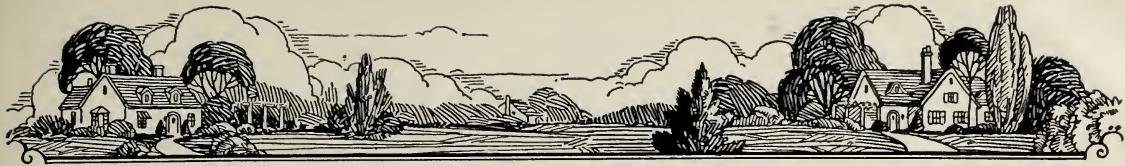
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Skin purplish black, thick bloom, dots numerous; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant; season late; fruit small in size, roundish. Should be in home collections; productive, bears year after year. Trees vigorous, hardy.

WICKSON. (Japanese). Skin dark red over a yellow ground, thin bloom; flesh amber-yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, pleasant flavor, good; early midseason, period of ripening long; fruit very large, the largest of all Japanese Plums if not the largest of all Plums. Tree is large, vigorous, upright head; blooming season early.

YELLOW EGG. Skin golden yellow, thick bloom; flesh golden yellow, rather juicy, firm, average sweetness, mild, good; season late and short; stone semi-free or free; fruit large. The largest and handsomest of the yellow Plums. Excellent for cooking.



Lombard Plums.



Champion Peaches.

Peaches

Varieties described are thoroughly tried and tested, and are the kinds we most highly recommend. We strongly advise planting Peaches in Spring only.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Early. A very good early yellow variety quite generally planted for home orchards. Skin deep orange-yellow blushed with dark red, thick and tender. Flesh yellow, juicy, stringy, tender and sweet but sprightly, good quality. Stone semi-free to free. Size small. Tree is large, hardy and very productive.

BEER'S SMOCK. Very late. One of the latest yellow-fleshed varieties. The skin is greenish yellow, mottled in dull dark red, thin and tough. Flesh tender, sprightly, pleasantly flavored, good in quality. Valuable for drying and canning. Stone nearly free.

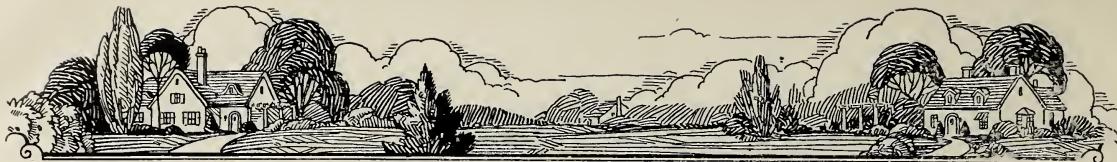
BELLE OF GEORGIA. Midseason. Its fruit is large, trim in shape, creamy white with a beautiful crimson cheek. The white flesh is delicately marbled, tinted with red at the pit and the flesh and pit usually part cleanly. The flesh is firm and of excellent flavor. The tree is large, open-headed, fast growing, hardy and a prolific bearer. Stone semi-free to free.

CARMAN. Early (August). Very hardy and adapted to a great variety of soils. Fruits mature very early and are most pleasing in appearance. The color of the skin is a brilliant red splashed with darker red on a creamy white background. The flesh is white, red at the pit, juicy, tender, sweet, mild and pleasant flavored. Stone is nearly free. A wonderful shipper. The tree is large, vigorous and very productive.

CHAMPION. Early midseason (August). The fruits possess tender flesh, juiciness and pleasant flavor. The flesh is white, tinged with red at the pit. Skin is white with red cheek. The tree itself is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and very productive. Stone semi-free to free.



Rochester Peaches.



PEACHES—Continued.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Midseason. Chair's Choice is a select fruit in the Crawford group. In quality it is unapproachable by varieties outside its own family and is not surpassed by any within its group. Skin is golden yellow splashed with dull red. Flesh yellow, faintly stained with red near pit. Juicy, stringy, tender, sub-acid and pleasantly flavored. Very good in quality. Stone free. Tree large and vigorous.

CRAWFORD EARLY. Early midseason. This Peach has richness of flavor, pleasant aroma, tender flesh and abundant juice. One of the handsomest, its golden yellow skin with red cheek making it particularly attractive to the eye. Stone perfectly free. The flesh is a beautiful deep yellow, rayed with red at the pit. The trees are all that could be desired in health, vigor, size and shape.

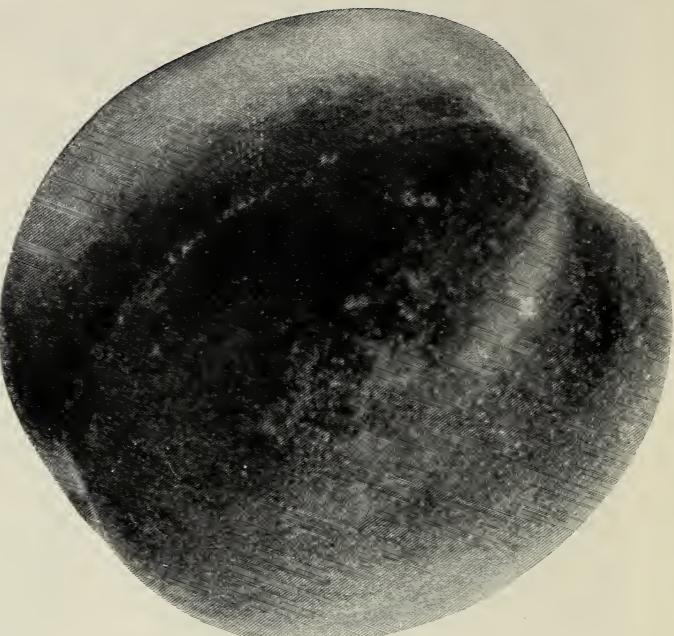
CRAWFORD LATE. Season late. Excellent quality. The Peach is large with a golden yellow skin and rich red cheek. The flesh is yellow, red at pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet but sprightly, richly flavored. Stone free. The tree is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

CROSBY. Late. One of the Crosby's greatest virtues is the hardiness of tree and bud, so marked it is often called the "frost-proof Peach." Besides being hardy the trees are vigorous, healthy and productive. Quality of fruit is excellent. The rich, yellow freestone flesh is delicious to the taste either as a dessert or as a culinary fruit. Tree is small but vigorous and straight.

ELBERTA. Season late September and October. Adaptable to a variety of soils and climates; very fruitful—barring frost and freezes, the trees load themselves with fruit year in and year out. The skin is orange-yellow, overspread with red. Flesh yellow stained with red at the pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet or sub-acid and of excellent quality and a good shipper. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, very productive and starts bearing when quite young. Stone free.

FITZGERALD. Midseason. Fitzgerald is very similar to Early Crawford but generally ripens a few days earlier. The skin is golden, overspread with dull red blush; thin but tough. Flesh yellow rayed with red at the pit, juicy, rather firm but tender and sweet, pleasant flavor and good quality. Size large. Stone free. Tree of medium size. Extremely hardy; originated in Canada.

GREENSBORO. Early. Greensboro is one of the leading white flesh Peaches. It takes high place because of its showy fruits and its large, vigorous, healthy, early bearing and prolific trees. In the last characteristic Greensboro is almost supreme—invariably, year in and year out—possibly, too, no other white-fleshed Peach is adapted to a greater variety of soils; its fruits carry well and keep long. The skin is creamy white blush, stained with red. Flesh white, very juicy, tender, melting, sweet, and sprightly. Stone semi-cling.



J. H. Hale Peach.

HALE. Midseason. The flesh is yellow, red pit, juicy, fine grained, sweet, and of excellent flavor. The skin is creamy yellow, overspread with darker red making it particularly attractive to the eye. In shape it is almost round, which means it can be packed to better advantage than many other varieties. Stone free. The tree is vigorous and productive.

HEATH CLING. Very late. The best of all Peaches to preserve and pickle whole. It has been known to keep in good condition from October to December. The trees are large, healthy and hardy. Skin is creamy white blushed with red. Flesh white, juicy, firm, meaty but tender and good in quality. Stone cling.

ROCHESTER. Early. Here is a variety which fills the long desired wish of fruit growers for an early, yellow freestone. It ripens soon after middle August—in some instances it has been reported even earlier—and its season is very long. The Peaches are very large, yellow with handsome over-color of mottled red, quite round, making, all in all, a strikingly beautiful Peach. The flesh, too, meets all the requirements of a good Peach—thick and firm, marbled yellow, stained with red at the pit, juicy, rich and sweet. While the variety can be classed as freestone, there is a slight clinging which may disappear in some conditions and be increased in others. The trees are large, vigorous, upright, spreading and productive.

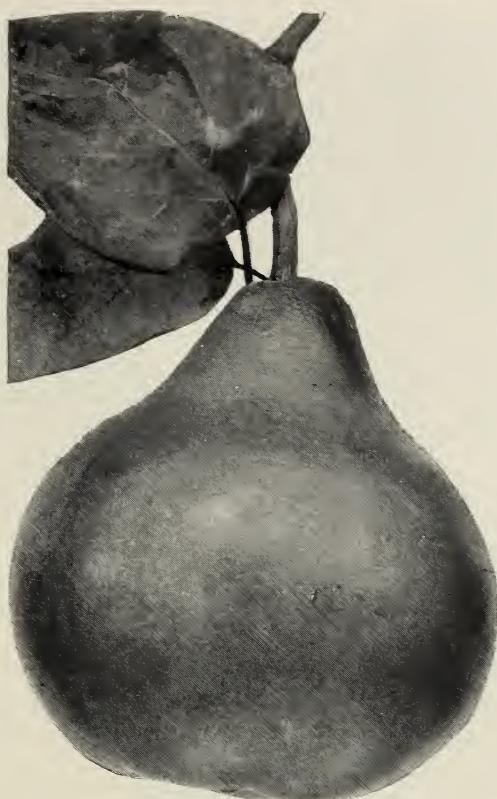
SALWEY. Very late. Valuable because of being one of the latest varieties and is also one of the best sorts for canning, preserving and evaporating. Skin is greenish yellow, crimson cheek. Flesh golden yellow, juicy, tender, and of good quality. Trees are vigorous, healthy, hardy and very productive. Stone free.



PEACHES—Continued.

STUMP THE WORLD. Late. Stump the World is a favorite white-fleshed, freestone, late Peach. Its quality is excellent, the flesh being melting, juicy, rich and good. Trees are large, hardy, vigorous and productive. Stone cling.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. Early. This is one of the earliest of the Crawford-like Peaches and perfectly freestone. Handsome in appearance, sweet, rich, delicious in flavor and pleasing in all of the flesh attributes of a good dessert Peach. The fruit resembles the early Crawford in size and shape but is a little more round and ripens several days earlier. Flesh light yellow tinged with red near pit, highly flavored. Stone free. Tree medium to large, vigorous, upright and spreading.



Quinces

BOURGEAT. Bright golden yellow. A great favorite because it keeps so well. A profuse bearer of large, showy, handsome, richly colored fruit which should, if stored in a good cellar, keep until Spring. Fine for cooking as it cooks without hardness like apples.

ORANGE (Apple Quince). The Orange is a fine golden color, roundish with ends generally flattened like an apple. Ripens early (September). Surface only moderately fuzzy. The flesh is firm, tender when cooked, fine quality and high



A.B.M.Co.

Early Golden Apricot.

Orange Quince.

flavor. The tree is very productive, vigorous and widely grown. Under good conditions the fruit can be carried through January.

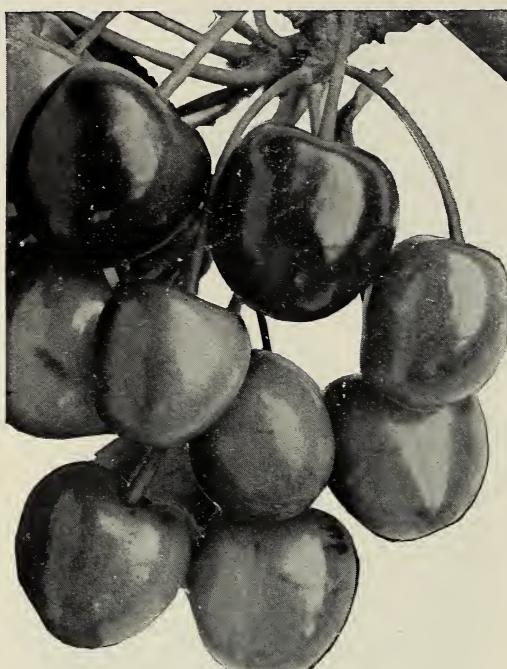
REA'S MAMMOTH. One of the most popular of the Quinces. The fruit is large to very large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. It ripens rather late and the tree is extremely hardy and productive. We recommend this variety most highly.

Apricots

EARLY GOLDEN. Color is wholly pale orange. Season middle of July. Fruit small—one and one-half inches in diameter—roundish oval. Flesh orange-yellow, moderately juicy, rich and sweet. Free from the stone. Kernel sweet. Tree hardy and productive.

EARLY MOORPARK. Yellow, with red cheek. Season last of July. Fruit medium size. A freestone of superior quality.

LARGE EARLY MONTGAMET. Pale yellow with a tinge of red on sunny side. Season middle or latter part of July. Fruit large and round; quality the best, and a fine shipper. A very choice medium early sort; one of the best in cultivation. Tree is a good, strong, healthy grower, and will stand a great deal of cold.



Governor Wood Sweet Cherries.

Sour Cherries

EARLY RICHMOND. June-Sour-Red. The earliest of sour cherries. Fruit round and light red changing to dark red, skin thin, rather tough and easily separated from the pulp. Flesh pale yellow with light pinkish juice, tender and melting, stone small and free. Has a delicious flavor. Requires only a small quantity of sugar when canning or for table use. The fruit usually is produced in clusters of two or three cherries. The tree is a heavy bearer and thrives in a large variety of soils.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Late July and early August. The only real late sour cherry. Fruit of good size, nearly black, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Stands shipping well. The tree is quite small, rather slender, and of dwarf habit. A medium to heavy bearer. Due to this cherry ripening after all others, there is always a ready market for it.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Late June. The leading sour cherry. A commercial variety for which there is always a ready market. An unexcelled pie variety. The tree is very hardy and bears unusually young—often within two years after planting. Fruit of good size and flavor; bright, clear red—hangs well to the tree.

MAY DUKE. July. Follows Early Richmond but ripens irregularly and often over a long period. The fruit is of rather good size, red at first, turning darker later. Flesh tender and melting, acid and excellent in quality. The tree is very hardy.

Cherries

Sweet Varieties

BLACK TARTARIAN. Early to middle of June. Fruit very large with small pit; heart-shaped, very dark, almost black. Handsome purplish red flesh; meaty, juicy and rich. Tree a regular bearer, grows to very large size, and lives to an old age—adapts itself to widely different soils and climates.

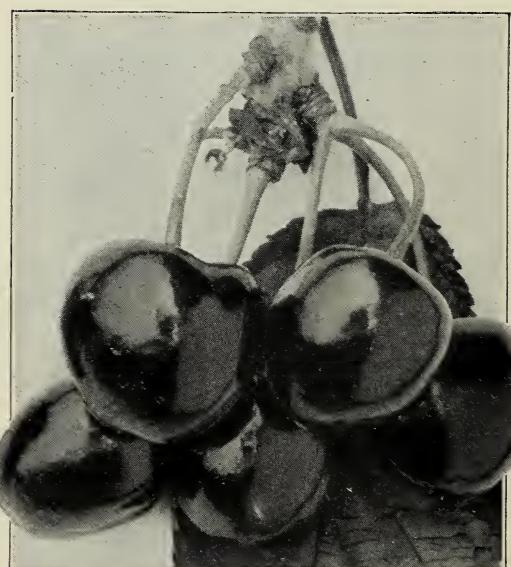
GOVERNOR WOOD. Middle of June. Tree vigorous and bears prolifically. Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh light, tender and deliciously juicy.

NAPOLEON. Middle of June. An ideal light colored sweet Cherry; especially good for shipping purposes—much sought after by canneries and fruit dealers; very attractive coloring of pale yellow with amber cheek; fruit large, heart-shaped; flesh firm, and of delightful flavor. Commonly called Ox-heart. Tree large, vigorous, upright and very productive.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Middle of July. A very large Cherry, sweet, of especially good flavor. Very dark in color, with dark flesh. The fruit is of unusually large size even for a sweet Cherry, yet the trees bear heavily. The season is between Napoleon and Windsor.

WINDSOR. Late July. Tree a big producer. Being a late variety it always has a ready market. The heavy foliage aids in protecting the fruit from the birds which is a desirable characteristic. A fine canning, table or market Cherry. Fruit extra dark, bordering on black, large and attractive. Flesh hard, meaty and pleasing to the taste.

YELLOW SPANISH. End of June. Fine for canning. Fruit large and uniform with golden coloring, profusely tinted with crimson. Flesh tender but firm, decidedly delicious. Tree is a large grower and bears abundantly.



Large Montmorency Cherries.



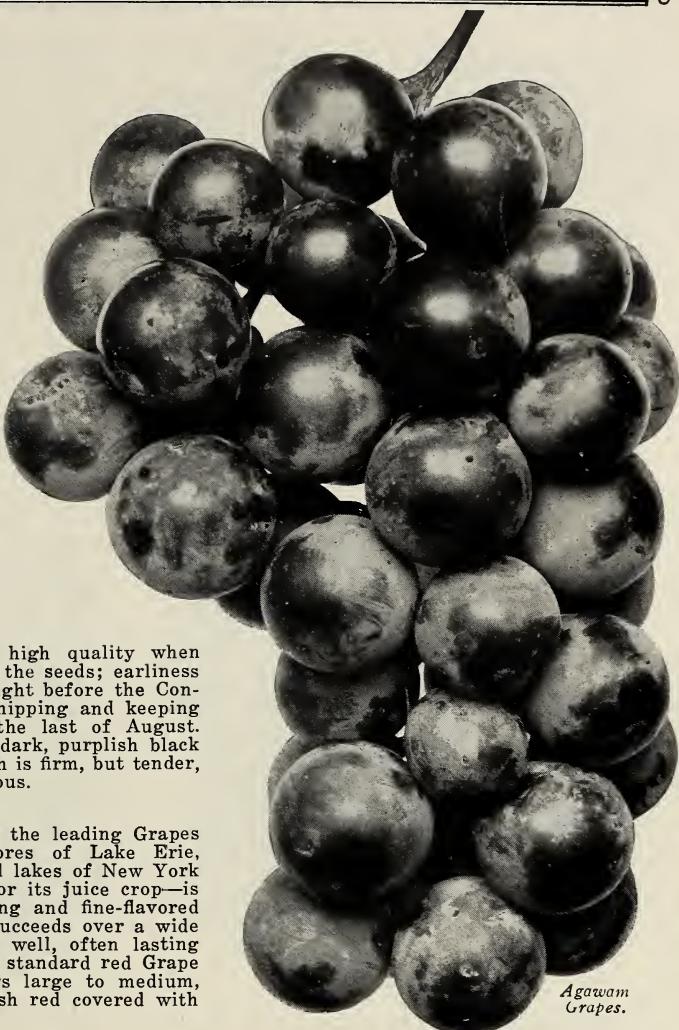
Grapes

AGAWAM (Dark Red). Widely grown, qualities commanding it being large size of bunch and berry, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, attractive appearance, excellent keeping qualities; vigorous of vine and of self-fertilization. Fine for making grape juice. It ripens in September, soon after Concord. Fine keeper, in fact, is frequently kept in storage until January. Berries are large, dark and dull purplish red. Flesh is pale green, solid and slightly vinous.

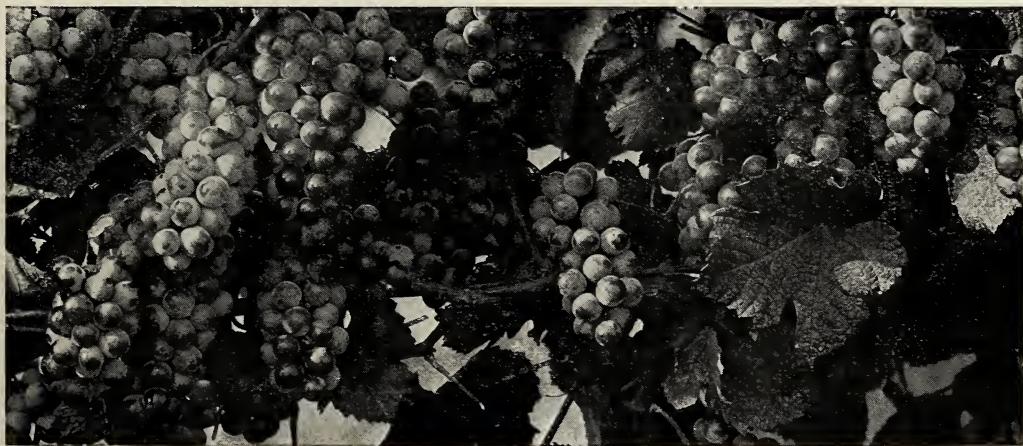
BRIGHTON (Red). Ranks as one of the ten or twelve leading commercial varieties in New York State. Its good points are: high quality, handsome appearance, certainty of ripening, being earlier than the Concord, vigorous growth, productiveness and adaptability to various soils. Ripens about midseason. Clusters are large to medium. Berries irregular, medium to large in size, roundish, light and dark red and covered with bloom.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black). Has high quality when matured, freedom from acidity about the seeds; earliness of maturity, ripening nearly a fortnight before the Concord; hardiness of vine and good shipping and keeping qualities. Generally ripens about the last of August. Berries are usually large, roundish, dark, purplish black covered with heavy blue bloom. Flesh is firm, but tender, quality rich, sweet and slightly vinous.

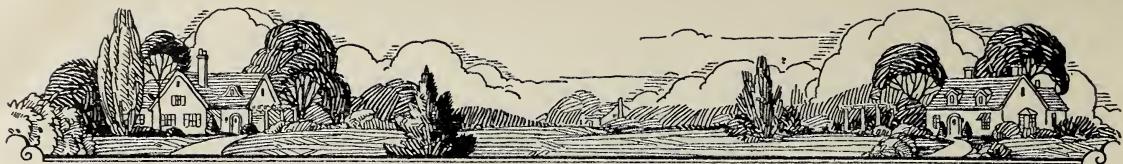
CATAWBA (Red). Catawba is one of the leading Grapes grown commercially along the shores of Lake Erie, Northern Ohio, and about the central lakes of New York State. Planted with great success for its juice crop—is in demand for its pleasing refreshing and fine-flavored juice; nice to eat out of hand. It succeeds over a wide area and berries keep exceptionally well, often lasting until March or even later. It is the standard red Grape on the market. Very late. Clusters large to medium, berries oval to roundish, dull purplish red covered with bloom.



Agawam Grapes.



Delaware Grapes.



Niagara Grapes.

GRAPES—Continued.

CONCORD (Black). Probably the most widely grown of the grapes of this continent. Readily adapts itself to varying soils and conditions. Bears large crops year in and year out. It is also very hardy, ripens comparatively early, thus assuring maturity in Northern regions. Bears good size bunches of berries of good black color. Concord leaves out and blossoms late in the Spring and it does not, therefore, often suffer from Spring frosts and the fruit is not easily injured by late frosts. Used to a great extent for making red grape juice. Fruit ripens about midseason, keeps from one to two months. Berries medium to large, roundish, juicy, sweet, and of high quality.

DELAWARE (Red). Early September. Have a very rich flavor. Very hardy and easily adapts itself to many soils and conditions and bears in most situations an abundant crop. Besides these qualities it matures sufficiently early (usually early September) to make its crop certain. It is attractive in appearance, keeps well on the vine and in the package and ships well. Gives juice of excellent quality. Bunch medium in size and very compact. Berries uniform in size and shape, small to medium, roundish, light red covered with a bloom. Flesh juicy, tender, aromatic, vinous, sprightly and refreshing.

McPIKE (Black). Bears large size berries. Perfectly hardy and as easily grown as the Concord. It is earlier than the Concord. Bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with beautiful bloom, blue black in color. Ripens uniformly. Flesh is very juicy, rather tender, vinous, sweet at skin to rather acid at center.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). It is difficult to describe Moore's Early other than as the Early Concord. Comes in season two or three weeks earlier than Concord and the last fruits of it are sent to market before those of the Concord are picked. Clusters are intermediate in size, inclined to looseness. Berries large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with abundant blue bloom. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained, sweet next to skin, but somewhat acid at center.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White or Light Green). Moore's Diamond can scarcely be surpassed in quality and beauty. To its desirable fruit characteristics is added its earliness, hardiness, productiveness and vigor. It is greatly in demand by those who wish to make grape juice. The fruit keeps well. Clusters medium to short, rather broad and compact. Flesh pale green, juicy, tender, inclined to melting, fine grained, slightly aromatic, sprightly. Quality of fruit good. Ripens early September.

NIAGARA (White or Light Green). Niagara is probably the leading American light green Grape. Valuable for its plentiful and sweet, delicious juices. Vine is very hardy, vigorous and productive. Bunch medium to large. Berries above medium to large, light green changing to pale yellow-green tinge as the season advances. Fruit ripens about the same time as Concord. Ships and keeps fairly well. Flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, rich and of excellent quality.

POCKLINGTON (White). Ripens with Concord. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch and fruit of large size. Color a light lemon-yellow. Flesh moderately tender, very sweet with a peculiar aromatic flavor that is excellent. One of the juiciest and sweetest Grapes grown.

SALEM (Red). One of the best garden and commercial varieties. Salem is comparatively early, hardy, vigorous, and productive of handsome fruit of high quality both for table use and for grape juice. Fruit ripens slightly before the Concord, keeps and ships well. Clusters medium to large, berries large to medium, roundish, very dark red, with blue bloom. Flesh juicy, tender and of fine flavor.

VERGENNES (Red). Late September. A dependable bearer of good quality berries. Very hardy and a strong grower. Good shipper and keeper, frequently being found in the market as late as January and sometimes February. Fruit variable in season but usually ripens one to two weeks later than the Concord. Clusters intermediate in size and length. Berries large to medium, light and dark red covered with lilac bloom. Flesh juicy, fine grained, tender and of good quality.

WORDEN (Black). Ripens about a week to ten days earlier than the Concord, is equally hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Clusters are large. Berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black, covered with blue bloom. Moderately firm. Flesh is juicy, fine grained, tough, sweet at skin, tart at center. Fruit of good quality.



Currants

Plants should be thinned out as may be necessary to maintain six to eight vigorous shoots. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart in the row and rows six feet apart.

CHERRY. Very acid and as such is desirable for jelly making. Produces clusters of beautiful large red berries in early July. The color and attractive appearance of its fruit make it a variety well adapted for market purposes.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This is a well known variety, bears large bunches of excellent quality large red berries in midseason. Excellent for jams, jellies, preserves and also deserves a prominent place among market varieties. Berries easy to pick. Acid.

PERFECTION. An especially desirable variety and one which is especially recommended for northern sections. Berries are large, bright crimson, sprightly sub-acid. The berry clusters are compact and easy to pick. Midseason.

WHITE GRAPE. The bush is rather spreading and bears large pale yellow berries of very mild flavor. We highly recommend this variety to those who desire dessert for home use. Heavy bearer.



Perfection Currants.



Downing Gooseberries.

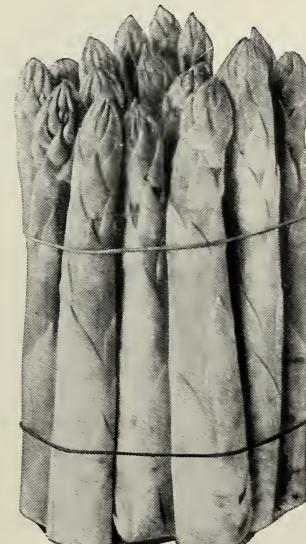
Gooseberries

DOWNING. The fruit is medium size, pale green. Probably the most widely known variety in the United States, and generally most popular for canning purposes. Vigorous and very productive.

HOUGHTON. One of the most widely known productive varieties. Fruit small, dark red.

PEARL. The bush is healthy, vigorous and enormous bearer of yellowish green berries of large size and excellent quality.

RED JACKET. Fruit is large, reddish green. Bush is healthy, vigorous and productive. Excellent for pies, tarts, etc.



Martha Washington Asparagus.

Asparagus

BARR'S MAMMOTH. The largest of all, very early, tender and delicious; light color. The yield is simply enormous.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A variety universally acknowledged to be a great improvement, on account of its immense size. It is remarkably tender and high flavored. It is said that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties. A profitable market sort.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A heavy yielding, pedigreed strain, immune to rust; grows rapidly and produces uniformly long, tender shoots of unexcelled table quality. Now eagerly sought after by both commercial and home growers.

Rhubarb

EATON'S PEACH-FLAVORED. Very early; large tender stalks that, made into pies or sauce, have a rich peach flavor. The large, yet tender, growth as well as the peculiarly delicate flavor, make this an especially desirable variety.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. Early, very tender, and has a mild sub-acid flavor; not stringy or tough; makes a large plant.

VICTORIA. Growth of medium size with stalks tender and of fine flavor; a favorite for pies.



Raspberries

Red Raspberries

CUTHBERT. Hardy variety, withstanding the cold of the Northern states and the heat of the Southern equally well. The fruit is of splendid quality and will stand shipping long distances. The berries are large, conical, bright red and of excellent quality.

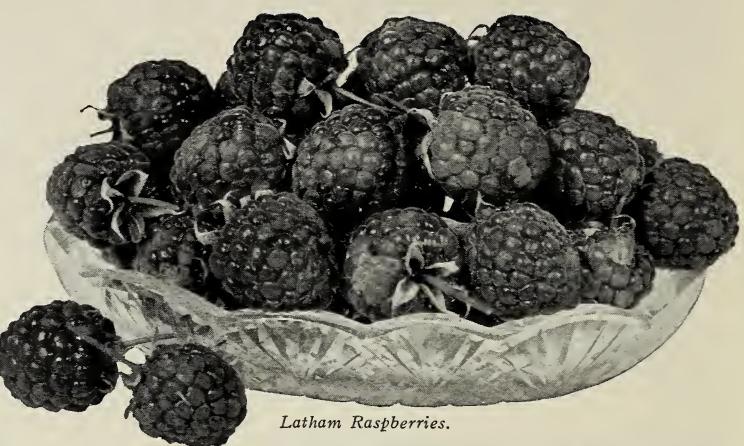
HERBERT. Ripens before Cuthbert. A Canadian variety of great hardiness; strong canes and healthy foliage; berries bright red, sweet, and of large size; heavy bearer.

MARLBORO. One of the earliest, largest and best carrying berries; splendid quality, handsome color and a great bearer; very hardy. Valuable especially for earliness.

LATHAM. Considered by many the finest red Raspberry grown. Perfectly hardy, even in Manitoba Winters, without protection. Unusually heavy producer, outyielding even the Cuthbert. The berries are large, round, and of a beautiful brilliant red color that makes it a quick seller on the market and very desirable for canning. Good shipper.

Everbearing Red Raspberries

ERSKINE PARK EVERBEARING. Bright red berries of large size and good quality; bears in July its main crop and then fruits intermittently during August and September, with a good second crop in the Fall. The Everbearing Raspberries are different from the usual varieties in this respect.



Latham Raspberries.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. Large sweet berries of attractive red. Will continue to fruit till the first snows of Winter, which often makes it profitable for a late market fruit; will also produce a good crop in July.

Black Raspberries

BLACK DIAMOND. The yield is very heavy, the fruit is very sweet and delicious in quality, with few and small seeds, and its quality, productiveness and healthy growth make this one of the best.

CUMBERLAND. Early, good sized, firm berries of fine quality; bush healthy, vigorous and productive; dependable, staple, popular.

GREGG. Berries large, firm, shipping well; black with light bloom; few seeds; quality good. Makes very strong canes.

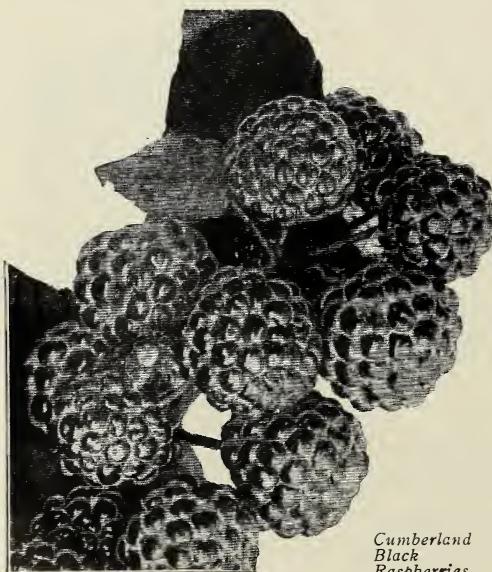
OHIO. Very early; hardy, vigorous, enormous bearer; superior quality; good shipper. Keeps long; good for drying.

PLUM FARMER. Early; a good market berry, ripening up the crop within a few days. Very large size and great productiveness.

Purple and Yellow Raspberries

COLUMBIAN (Purple). Berries of the very largest size known; bush of extra strong growth and great bearing quality. Large, juicy and sweet. The favorite canning variety.

GOLDEN QUEEN (Yellow). Very large berries of delicious flavor; clear, translucent yellow; vigorous, hardy and productive; a good variety for the home.



Cumberland
Black
Raspberries.

Improved Elderberry

ELDERBERRY. The fruit is increasingly popular because of its excellence for pies and for its juices for beverage purposes. Elderberries are among the best fruits for canning for culinary uses during the Winter. We sell an improved variety and recommend its planting both for beauty and utility. See description in Shrub section.



Blackberries

BLOWERS. A native of Western New York State. The berries are large size, jet black, and of delicious quality—a good shipper, making it a popular and profitable market variety. Bush is vigorous, hardy and bears heavily.

EARLY HARVEST. Valuable as one of the earliest; berries of medium size and good quality. Strong grower and exceedingly prolific.

ERIE. A strong, healthy grower, unusually productive, and of extra fine quality. Extreme hardiness also recommends the Erie as a safe, dependable variety to plant.

ELDORADO. Is very hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest with safety, very productive. Large full clusters of evenly ripened fruit, sweet and of good quality.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Trails on the ground instead of growing upright; similar to the Blackberries, but is earlier and sweeter and not so hardy; berries very large, black and shining; tasty, delicate and entirely distinct.

SNYDER. Another productive variety which is very hardy. Fruit is early, medium sweet and of good size. Entirely free from hard core which so many varieties have.



Blowers Blackberries.

Strawberries

Our Best Early Season Varieties

PREMIER. Without question the best early Strawberry. Berries are large and light red. Very productive.

SENATOR DUNLAP. This variety will give great satisfaction. The plants are strong, healthy growers. The berries are medium to large in size, deep, rich, dark red, and the quality is excellent. Staminate.

PARSON'S BEAUTY. A medium early berry that is grown extensively for canning and for market. Berries are large, firm and have a delightful flavor.

Our Best Medium Season Varieties

BOUQUET. This magnificent Strawberry was originated by the experts at the New York State Experimental Station at Geneva, New York, and they regard it as the best midseason Strawberry. The Bouquet has big fruit, big plants, and big crops. The berry is glossy red, sprightly sweet, and of large size. Ships well. We recommend Bouquet highly.

MARSHALL. Makes few runners; should be grown in hills or narrow rows; very large, dark berries, red to the center; a first class sweet berry for family use; of the best quality.

BIG JOE. This has been called the most reliable and profitable midseason berry. Fruit large, luscious and a beautiful color. Plants are heavy producers.

Our Best Late Season Varieties

WILLIAM BELT. The fruit is very large; plant is a strong grower; fruit is fine in quality and combines about all the good points you would naturally expect one berry to possess.

AROMA. A very popular berry for growers and consumers. Plants are very productive. Berries large, firm and delicious flavor. Has a fragrant Strawberry aroma. Good keeper.

GANDY. A most popular extra late sort; berries large, cone shape, and even as a top, very productive, ripening its berries all at once and very late. When most varieties are running small berries, with the Gandy large berries can be marketed very late.

EVERBEARING. One of the best and most productive Strawberries ever grown. Should bear fruit constantly from May until November the same year set. Fruit firm, good size, has been tested thoroughly, and succeeds over a wide range of country.

MASTODON EVERBEARING. Undoubtedly one of the greatest Strawberries ever produced. Berries are extra large and plants are unusually productive. The berries are a glossy red and of good quality. For the commercial grower as well as the home owner who wants Strawberries over a long period, the Mastodon is hard to beat.

Departmental Index

Bulbs and Tubers	37-41	Hedging Plants	42, 43	Roses	44-52
Evergreens	61	Perennial Plants	29-36	Shade Trees	53-60
Flowering Shrubs	14-24	Planning	2, 3	Vines	25-28
Fruits	62-79	Planting Plans	4-11		

General Index

Adam's Needle	36	Dutchman's Pipe	27	Pears	67, 68
Acer	57, 58	Elder, Golden	18	Pecan	58
Achillea	29	Elderberry	78	Peonies	34
Alkanet	29	Elm	56	Pepper Bush	20
Almond, Double Flowering	14	Elm, Weeping	60	Perennial Sunflower	32
Althea	14	English Ivy	27	Perennial Sweet Pea	28
Aithea Rosea	32	Eulalia	31	Persimmon	58
American Ivy	25	Euonymus	15, 27	Philadelphus	22
Ampelopsis	25	Evergreen Bittersweet	27	Phlox	35
Anchusa	29	Flame Flower	36	Physalis	33
Anemone	29	Flowering Almond	14	Pine	61
Apples	62-66	Flowering Cherry	55	Pinks	31
Apricots	73	Flowering Crab	55	Plane	58
Aquilegia	29	Flowering Peach	58	Platanus	58
Arbor-Vitae	42, 61	Flowering Plum	58	Plum, Flowering	58
Aristolochia	27	Flowering Quince	19	Plums	69, 70
Ash	54, 58	Forest Tree Seedlings	60	Polygonum	28
Asparagus	77	Forsythia	18	Poplar	59
Astilbe	35	Foxglove	31	Poppy	35
Azalea	14	Fringe, Purple	56	Privet	43
Baby's Breath	30	Gaillardia	31	Prunus	55, 58
Barberry	15, 42	Gladoliolus	41	Purple Fringe	56
Basswood	56, 57	Globe Flower	19	Purple Leaved Plum	58
Beauty Bush	15	Goat's Beard	35	Quinces	73
Bee Balm	33	Golden Bell	18	Raspberries	78
Bellflower	30	Golden Glow	32	Redbud	56
Berberis	15, 42	Gooseberries	77	Red Hot Poker	36
Bergamot	33	Grapes	75, 76	Retinispora	61
Betula	54	Gypsophila	30	Rhamnus	42
Bignonia	15, 26	Hamamelis	23	Rhododendron	20
Birch	54	Harebell	30	Rhodotypos	19
Birch, Weeping	60	Helianthus	32	Rhubarb	77
Birthwort	27	Heliotrope	32	Rhus	56
Bittersweet	26	Hibiscus	32	Rose of Sharon	14
Bittersweet, Evergreen	27	Hollyhock	32	Rose Mallow	32
Blackberries	79	Honeysuckle	27	Roses	44-52
Blanket Flower	31	Honeysuckle, Bush	13	Rudbeckia	32
Bleeding Heart	29	Honey Locust	42	Salix	59
Bluebird Flower	30	Horse-chestnut	56	Seal Flower	29
Boston Ivy	25	Hyacinth	38	Sedum	35
Buckthorn	42	Hydrangea	18, 19	Shasta Daisy	30
Buddleia	16	Iberis	32	Silver Lace Vine	28
Bugloss	29	Indian Currant	16	Smoke Tree	56
Burning Bush	15	Iris	32, 33	Snowball	20
Bush Honeysuckle	18	Ivy	25, 27	Snowberry	20
Butterfly Bush	16	Japanese Spurge	36	Sorbus	58
Campanula	30	Japan Ivy	25	Speedwell	30
Campion	33	Japan Quince	19	Spiraea	21, 22, 35, 43
Candytuft	32	Judas Tree	56	Spruce	61
Cannas	38	Juglans	59	Stokes' Aster	29
Canterbury Bells	30	Juniper	61	Stonecrop	35
Catalpa	54, 60	Kansas Gay Feather	33	Strawberries	79
Cedar	61	Kerria	19	Sumac	21
Celastrus	26	Kerria, White	19	Sweet William	35
Cercis	56	Kolkwitzia	15	Syringa	22
Chalk Plant	30	Larkspur	31	Tamarix	23
Cherries	74	Liatris	33	Tamarisk	23
Cherry, Weeping	60	Lilacs	19	Tecoma	26
Chestnut	55	Lilies	40	Thorn	59
Chinese Box Thorn	28	Linden	56, 57	Tickseed	30
Chinese Lantern Plant	33	Lonicera	27	Torch Lily	36
Chrysanthemum	30	Locust	60	Trees for Special Purposes	53
Cinnamon Vine	27	Lychnis	33	Tritoma	36
Clematis	26	Lycium	28	Trumpet Creeper	26
Clethra	20	Lyre Flower	29	Tuberose	41
Columbine	29	Magnolia	57	Tulips	41
Coreopsis	30	Malus	55	Tulip Tree	59
Cornflower Aster	29	Maple	57	Umbrella Tree	54
Cornus	16, 55	Matrimony Vine	28	Veronica	30
Cortaderia	33	Meadow Sweet	35	Viburnum	17, 20
Cranberry	17	Mock Orange	22	Virginia Creeper	25
Crocus	38	Monarda	33	Walnut	59
Cucumber Tree	57	Mountain Ash	58	Weeping Trees	60
Currants	77	Mulberry, Teas' Weeping	58	Weigela	23
Dahlias	39	Myosotis	31	White Kerria	19
Delphinium	31	Osage Orange	42	Whitewood	59
Deutzia	17	Oswego Tea	33	Willow	59
Dianthus	31, 35	Pachysandra	36	Willow, Weeping	60
Dicentra	29	Pampas Grass	33	Windflower	29
Digitalis	31	Papaver	35	Wisteria	23, 28
Dioscorea	26	Peaches	71-73	Woodbine	25
Dogwood	16, 55	Peach, Flowering	58	Witch Hazel	23
		Yucca			

